THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1793. [N° 1653.]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

Mr. BARBER,

The Orderly Serjeant's *Reply, of the* 10*th Current, to the* Centinel, *deserves a short Answer—not crusty—which please to give in your next, as follows:*

A NIP IN THE BUD!

THE *Orderly Serjeant* is intitled to thanks from the *Centinel and his Fifty*, in that, instead of calling for Fire from H——n, to consume the Rebels, he has kindly spread the mantle of Lenity over their ignorance: shewing, from the highest Authority, they may yet find Mercy—and that they ought not to be censur'd, while their "Consciences are in the dark!" For conscience, being a good thing, is capable of being enlightened.—Thanks is likewise due to the *Serjeant*, for his modest endeavours to communicate that Light on the subject, supposed to be necessary; to which, by this uncommon candour, moderation and simplicity of address, they are charmed into a disposition to give their most impartial attention.—But, alas! for them; if their consciences were beclouded, it is to be feared they will remain so, unless by his lenient pen, or some other, clearer light should be held up.—This done, the *Centinel and his friends*, assure Mr. *Serjeant*, and the public, as they are by no means fond of singularity—they will retract their sentiments with the same freedom, and in as public a manner, as they have asserted them.—But we cannot discern the force of the *Serjeant*'s reasoning, to shew the propriety of a Law being enacted, and Governor's Proclamation being issued, merely to point out a fit season for thanksgiving; and to shew to the world their pious care for the duty's being duly performed—but would not have it understood, it seems, as containing any more authority than a bare invitation or recommendation—which, no doubt, would have been kindly accepted from them as Christians, or, Fellow Citizens.—But as Legislators, we still with heart and hand, not only disavow the propriety, but deny the legality of such an act, as inconsistent with the Rights of Man, or the fundamental principles of civil government.——Wherefore do we send Representatives to Court?—to point out fit times, and occasions for the Church to meet, and perform certain religious duties? no verily! they have no such instructions from their Constituents.——And as to their being judges, when the people at large might best attend the duty, we demur:—For if these things are their proper business, we are so much in the dark, we see not why their more frequent intercourse, in favour of Religious Worship, might not be of still greater utility.——As for instance.—First, At what age an infant should be Baptized.—2dly. What [illegible] is for the good of the Church to ordain a man to the ministry, not College learn'd;—or how many degrees of learning are necessary.——3dly. How long a minister might pray or preach.—4thly. How oft would be best for Churches to receive the Sacrament, and when.——5thly. How much yearly salary a minister ought to receive, and what the best mode to secure it.

We soberly ask our beloved *Serjeant*, why not a yearly recommendation of these, and many like good things, to assist the Church, in carrying on her Worship—and that they would favour the Church with wholesome instructions, for the better order of her government and discipline—for much needs to be done, in the way of reform, uniform and conform—and it is doubted, if our dissenting churches will ever attain, in this world, to that *Perfection* and *Infallibility* our dear Mother church of Rome now enjoys, until Civil Power assume the superintendance; for even in the primitive day, when the Church was destitute of this essential aid, *Rev.* ii. and iii. we find five out of seven exceedingly deficient; and for want of a Vicegerent on earth, Christ himself was obliged to commission and despatch an Angel from Heaven, to testify against, and rectify their errors.——If therefore the above reasoning is just, would it not be an abundant "additional cause of a Yearly Thanksgiving," were we to have all those favours heaped upon us.

But a Law, without a penalty, though it appears to the vulgar as innocent a thing (if a thing it may be called) as the soldier's gun, without stock, lock or barrel; yet it may, with what naturally succeeds it, viz. penalties, fines, stocks, prisons, &c. &c. prove like *Wine, when it moveth itself aright, and giveth its colour in the glass.——It will*, when taken down, *bite like a Serpent! and sting like an Adder!*—and, in the present case, neither more nor less, than the first step to Popery and Despotism!!——Albeit, the *Centinel and friends* are by no means fond, by their noisy pursuit of necessary business, of interrupting the Devotion of those who obey the precept, so long as they think it their duty, least by the hideous clang of yard-sticks and mechanic's tools, with the chinking of money, &c. &c. they should drown the *small still voice* of Drums and Fifes, and Military Parade, so well calculated to inspire devotion, and so necessary and well becoming a STATE THANKSGIVING-DAY.——Adieu.

A CENTINEL, *with increasing Numbers.*

December 19, 1793.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

THE sterile HAMPDEN, whose elaborate production for the enubilation of STATE matters, made its appearance in a late Mercury, is notoriously an object of commiseration.

The eructation of his sanguine gallimaufry, seems as the effusions of a restless and perturbed mind, bent on the acquisition of an incomprehensible something.

But to attempt an explicit replication would lead one a laxuous rout, and be the incidental need of a deprecated vertigo.—A laconic repercussion, therefore, not with the pomposity of a pedant, but with the humility of an HERACLITUS, may lead him to perceive his error.—He is generously proffered this small piece of salubrious advice—poor HAMPDEN—let it be whispered to you—such delicate subjects as those you have touched upon, must not be handled by such uliginous and squalled talents as you have displayed:—Those who attempt to deceive and fool "the substantial Yeomanry," as you have been pleased to style them, in the epiphonema of your fabrication, must be actually an acute genie; otherwise, it is a jeopardous illaqueation.

December 7, 1793. MODERATO.

FEDERAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, *December* 7.

On the return of the House from waiting on the President with their Address, the Clerk read a copy of the Reply.

GENTLEMEN,

I SHALL not affect to conceal the cordial satisfaction which I derive, from the Address of the House of Representatives. Whatsoever those services may be which you have sanctioned by your favour, it is a sufficient reward, that they have been accepted, as they were meant. For the fulfilment of your anticipations of the future, I can give no other assurances, than that the motives, which you approve, shall continue unchanged.

It is truly gratifying to me, to learn that the proclamation has been considered as a seasonable guard against the interruption of the public peace. Nor can I doubt, that the subjects, which I have recommended to your attention, as depending upon legislative provisions, will receive a discussion suited to their importance. With every reason then, it may be expected that your deliberation, under the divine blessing, will be matured to the honour and happiness of the United States.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

The house then proceeded in the perusal of the papers which had accompanied the President's message.

After the clerk had made some further progress, a member observed that the journals of sea captains, one of which the clerk was then reading, might be omitted. He understood it to be the design of the house, that only papers of consequence, such as letters from the President, from Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Genet, should be read.

Upon this a member moved, that the title of every letter or paper in the communications should be first read, and if the house thought proper, the clerk might then go through the whole. He added, that the remainder might be directed to be on the table, for such members as chose to perusé them. Agreed.

The public reading of the correspondence between the ministers of France and America, has during this day become extremely interesting. After the check already noticed, for publishing papers before the house, without their express permission, we do not think ourselves altogether warranted in laying before our readers, any extracts from these communications. We are solicitous to avoid offending an assembly, from which we have uniformly met with the most liberal indulgence. Such extracts are also the less necessary, as the papers themselves will very soon be printed at full length.

We shall only therefore, observe, that on the 16th of August last, Mr. Jefferson addressed to Mr. Morris, American resident at Paris, a letter, desiring him to state to the *National Convention* the propriety and necessity of their immediately recalling Citizen Genet.—He recapitulates the numerous instances in which this gentleman had grossly insulted, both in his writings and conversation, the laws and government of this country. He specifies that it was not owing to Citizen Genet's prudence or humanity, that Americans had not by this time, shed the blood of each other; that a French privateer had been equipped and manned in an American harbour, in defiance of our laws; that a part of the crew were citizens of the United States; and that it was known that had the government attempted to disarm her, the orders to the captain were to repel force by force. So that this business, but for the circumspection of the federal government, might have ended in the mutual slaughter of our citizens. Mr. Jefferson enumerates a multitude of phrases which had been employed by Citizen Genet in his official correspondence, when mentioning the government of this country, and the character of the President, but which expressions we, from motives of delicacy, do not at present choose to repeat.

A communication was received from the Treasurer of the United States, with a copy of his accounts.

The greatest portion of the sitting was continued in reading the papers communicated by the President relative to our affairs with France.

MONDAY, *December* 9.

Moved, that a report of expences and receipts of the United States, contained in the communications from the President of the United States, be printed for the use of the members. Agreed.

The clerk proceeded to read the remainder of the correspondence between Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Genet.

In one of the letters of this last gentleman, he occasionally observes, that the French privateers on the coast of America, had captured fifty English vessels. He complains bitterly of the "emigrant aristocrats from Europe," whose influence, he seems to think, preponderant in the councils of America. He ventures to affirm, from his personal knowledge, acquired by a long residence in different capitals of Europe, that wherever there is a throne, the United States have an enemy; that they are secretly regarded as rebels, and that the European Sovereigns would rejoice in their destruction.——He adds, that the Americans are considered as the preceptors of the French in the doctrines of freedom, and mentions the King of England, as "your ancient tyrant."

The clerk then began the correspondence between Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Hammond, since the arrival of that gentleman in America, in the latter part of the year 1791. It consisted chiefly of heavy complaints on the part of the American Secretary, that the British government had not fulfilled the articles of the treaty of peace. Mr. Hammond replies, at very great length. He complains of the Congress of 1784, as not having enforced the execution of the articles of the peace, in favour of the loyalists; and of the British creditors. Upon these heads, he enters into a very prolix detail, of which it is incompatible with our limits to give an analysis. To expatiate on this subject, would serve only to revive the memory of mutual injuries that are irreparable, and of mutual animosities, which had much better be forgotten.

TUESDAY, *December* 10.

The Speaker reminded the House, that when they adjourned yesterday, there had been depending a motion for recommitting the report of the committee of elections, but as some of the members, who had been chiefly engaged in this business, were not yet come into the House, he moved that the Clerk should be ordered to proceed in reading the correspondence between Mr. *Jefferson* and the *British Minister*.—Agreed.

Towards the close of the reading of this day, the correspondence between Mr. JEFFERSON and Mr. HAMMOND, became interesting and melancholy. Mr. Hammond, in an elaborate letter to Mr. Jefferson, attempts to vindicate the instructions of George III. to his officers, to seize every ship sailing from America to France, laden with provisions. He endeavors to prove that this conduct is consistent with the law of nations. Mr. Jefferson states the hardships that must result to America, by being thus deprived of an opportunity of purchasing those articles of convenience, which the citizens of the United States did not hitherto manufacture for themselves. Mr. Hammond, on the other hand, represents that the war now carried on against France, differs in its principles from any other modern contest. Personal application was also made to Lord Grenville on this head, and two letters describing the result of it, were read. He answered by a variety of professions of regard for the United States, and mentioned the sincere friendship entertained for them by the King of England.—But he, at the same time, stated the impossibility of any relaxation of the orders of his *Majesty*. He added that the King of Spain would follow exactly the same line of conduct. He was interrogated as to the meaning of the late Convention between Russia and the Court of England. He replied, that America was to expect the same treatment from Russia, as from Britain and from Spain, because a reference to her was implied, though not expressed in that treaty.

The reading was interrupted by a conversation between the Speaker and several members concerning a petition from a person in the State of Delaware as to a contested election; but as this took place only a few minutes before 3 o'clock, the House soon after adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, *December* 11.

It was moved, that a committee be appointed to inquire whether any, and what amendments are necessary, in the militia laws of the United States. Agreed.

It was next moved, that a more effectual provision be made for augmenting the number of troops destined for the defence of the western frontiers of the United States, so far as to complete the number granted.

This motion produced another, of which the object was to augment the pay of the soldiers in the service.—It was remarked by several members, that the present pay of the soldiers, viz. three dollars per month, was not sufficient. Mr. Clark, of New-Jersey, wished that it might be augmented to four dollars. It was remarked, that the United States never could depend upon that kind of recruits whom they commonly raised, when the pay was so small, and that an augmentation of pay would be requisite to induce persons of a better condition to engage in the service. At last, after a conversation of some length; it was agreed, that a committee be appointed to prepare and bring in a bill for completing and better supporting the military establishment. It was understood that this title of the bill would comprehend the particular motion for advancing the pay of the soldiers. Accordingly the former motions were withdrawn.

It was likewise moved and agreed to, that a committee be appointed to inquire whether any, and what amendments are in their opinion necessary, in the act to establish the post offices and post roads within the United States.

A motion was also made and passed for bringing in a bill to establish an uniform militia in the United States.

The Speaker resumed his seat and Mr. Trumbull, the chairman of the committee reported progress. The resolutions were agreed to by the House, and special committees were accordingly appointed for that effect.

A letter from the President to the House of Representatives inclosing certain communications was then read. It was moved that the accounts of the Treasurer of the United States be printed—agreed.

It was moved that a committee be appointed to report

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A NIP IN THE BUD!

THE *Orderly Serjeant* is intitled to thanks from the *Centinel and his Fifty*, in that, inſtead of calling for Fire from H——n, to conſume the Rebels, he has kindly ſpread the mantle of Lenity over their ignorance: Shewing, from the higheſt Authority, they may yet find Mercy—and that they ought not to be cenſur'd, while their "Conſciences are in the dark!" For conſcience, being a good thing, is capable of being enlightened.—Thanks is likewiſe due to the *Serjeant*, for his modeſt endeavours to communicate that Light on the ſubject, ſuppoſed to be neceſſary; to which, by this uncommon candour, moderation and ſimplicity of addreſs, they are charmed into a diſpoſition to give their moſt impartial attention.—But, alas! for them; if their conſciences were beclouded, it is to be feared they will remain ſo, unleſs by his lenient pen, or ſome other, clearer light ſhould be held up.—This done, the *Centinel and his friends*, aſſure Mr. *Serjeant*, and the public, as they are by no means fond of ſingularity—they will retract their ſentiments with the ſame freedom, and in as public a manner, as they have aſſerted them.—But we cannot diſcern the force of the *Serjeant*'s reaſoning, to ſhew the propriety of a Law being enacted, and Governor's Proclamation being iſſued, merely to point out a fit ſeaſon for thankſgiving; and to ſhew to the world their pious care for the duty's being duly performed—but would not have it underſtood, it ſeems, as containing any more authority than a bare invitation or recommendation—which, no doubt, would have been kindly accepted from them as Chriſtians, or, Fellow Citizens.—But as Legiſlators, we ſtill with heart and hand, not only diſavow the propriety, but deny the legality of ſuch an act, as inconſiſtent with the Rights of Man, or the fundamental principles of civil government.——Wherefore do we ſend Repreſentatives to Court?—to point out fit times, and occaſions for the Church to meet, and perform certain religious duties? no verily! they have no ſuch inſtructions from their Conſtituents.——And as to their being judges, when the people at large might beſt attend the duty, we demur:—For if theſe things are their proper buſineſs, we are ſo much in the dark, we ſee not why their more frequent interpoſitions in favour of Religious Worſhip, might not be of ſtill greater utility.——As for inſtance.—Firſt, At what age an infant ſhould be Baptized.—2dly. Whether it is for the good of the Church to ordain a man to the miniſtry, not College learn'd;—or how many degrees of learning are neceſſary.——3dly. How long a miniſter might pray or preach.—4thly. How oft would be beſt for Churches to receive the Sacrament, and when.——5thly. How much yearly ſalary a miniſter ought to receive, and what the beſt mode to ſecure it.

We ſoberly aſk our beloved *Serjeant*, why not a yearly recommendation of theſe, and many like good things, to aſſiſt the Church, in carrying on her Worſhip—and that they would favour the Church with wholeſome inſtructions, for the better order of her government and diſcipline—for much needs to be done, in the way of reform, uniform and conform—and it is doubted, if our diſſenting churches will ever attain, in this world, to that *Perfection* and *Infallibility* our dear Mother church of Rome now enjoys, until Civil Power aſſume the ſuperintendance; for even in the primitive day, when the Church was deſtitute of this eſſential aid, *Rev.* ii. and iii. we find five out of ſeven exceedingly deficient; and for want of a Vicegerent on earth, Chriſt himſelf was obliged to commiſſion and deſpatch an Angel from Heaven, to teſtify againſt, and rectify their errors.——If therefore the above reaſoning is juſt, would it not be an abundant "additional cauſe of a Yearly Thankſgiving," were we to have all thoſe favours heaped upon us.

But a Law, without a penalty, though it appears to the vulgar as innocent a thing (if a thing it may be called) as the ſoldier's gun, without ſtock, lock or barrel; yet it may, with what naturally ſucceeds it, viz. penalties, fines, ſtocks, priſons, &c. &c. prove like *Wine, when it moveth itſelf aright, and giveth its colour in the glaſs.——It will*, when taken down, *bite like a Serpent! and ſting like an Adder!*—and, in the preſent caſe, neither more nor leſs, than the firſt ſtep to Popery and Deſpotiſm!!——Albeit, the *Centinel and friends* are by no means fond, by their noiſy purſuit of neceſſary buſineſs, of interrupting the Devotion of thoſe who obey the precept, ſo long as they think it their duty, leaſt by the hideous clang of yard-ſticks and mechanic's tools, with the chinking of money, &c. &c. they ſhould drown the *ſmall ſtill voice* of Drums and Fifes, and Military Parade, ſo well calculated to inſpire devotion, and ſo neceſſary and well becoming a STATE THANKSGIVING-DAY.——Adieu.

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The eructation of his ſanguine gallimaufry, ſeems as the effuſions of a reſtleſs and perturbed mind, bent on the acquiſition of an incomprehenſible ſomething.

But to attempt an explicit replication would lead one a ſ xnous rout, and be the incidental need of a deprecated vertigo.—A laconic repercuſſion, therefore, not with the pompoſity of a pedant, but with the humility of an HERACLITUS, may lead him to perceive his error.—He is generouſly proffered this ſmall piece of ſalubrious advice—poor HAMPDEN—let it be whiſpered to you—ſuch delicate ſubjects as thoſe you have touched upon, muſt not be handled by ſuch uliginous and ſqualled talents as you have diſplayed:—Thoſe who attempt to deceive and fool "the ſubſtantial Yeomanry," as you have been pleaſed to ſtyle them, in the epiphonema of your fabrication, muſt be actually an acute genie; otherwiſe, it is a jeopardous illaqueation.

December 7, 1793. MODERATIO.

FEDERAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES,

FRIDAY, *December* 7.

On the return of the Houſe from waiting on the Preſident with their Addreſs, the Clerk read a copy of the Reply.

GENTLEMEN,

I SHALL not affect to conceal the cordial ſatisfaction which I derive, from the Addreſs of the Houſe of Repreſentatives. Whatſoever thoſe ſervices may be which you have ſanctioned by your favour, it is a ſufficient reward, that they have been accepted, as they were meant. For the fulfilment of your anticipations of the future, I can give no other aſſurances, than that the motives, which you approve, ſhall continue unchanged.

It is truly gratifying to me, to learn that the proclamation has been conſidered as a ſeaſonable guard againſt the interruption of the public peace. Nor can I doubt, that the ſubjects, which I have recommended to your attention, as depending upon legiſlative proviſions, will receive a diſcuſſion ſuited to their importance. With every reaſon then, it may be expected that your deliberation, under the divine bleſſing, will be matured to the honour and happineſs of the United States.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

The houſe then proceeded in the peruſal of the papers which had accompanied the Preſident's meſſage.

After the clerk had made ſome further progreſs, a member obſerved that the journals of ſea captains, one of which the clerk was then reading, might be omitted. He underſtood it to be the deſign of the houſe, that only papers of conſequence, ſuch as letters from the Preſident, from Mr. Jefferſon, and Mr. Genet, ſhould be read.

Upon this a member moved, that the title of every letter or paper in the communications ſhould be firſt read, and if the houſe thought proper, the clerk might then go through the whole. He added, that the remainder might be directed to be on the table, for ſuch members as choſe to peruſe them. Agreed.

The public reading of the correſpondence between the miniſters of France and America, has during this day become extremely intereſting. After the check already noticed, for publiſhing papers before the houſe, without their expreſs permiſſion, we do not think ourſelves altogether warranted in laying before our readers, any extracts from theſe communications. We are ſolicitous to avoid offending an aſſembly, from which we have uniformly met with the moſt liberal indulgence. Such extracts are alſo the leſs neceſſary, as the papers themſelves will very ſoon be printed at full length.

We ſhall only therefore, obſerve, that on the 16th of Auguſt laſt, Mr. Jefferſon addreſſed to Mr. Morris, American reſident at Paris, a letter, deſiring him to ſtate to the *National Convention* the propriety and neceſſity of their immediately recalling Citizen Genet.—He recapitulates the numerous inſtances in which this gentleman had groſsly inſulted, both in his writings and converſation, the laws and government of this country. He ſpecifies that it was not owing to Citizen Genet's prudence or humanity, that Americans had not by this time, ſhed the blood of each other; that a French privateer had been equipped and manned in an American harbour, in defiance of our laws; that a part of the crew were citizens of the United States; and that it was known that had the government attempted to diſarm her, the orders to the captain were to repel force by force. So that this buſineſs, but for the circumſpection of the federal government, might have ended in the mutual ſlaughter of our citizens. Mr. Jefferſon enumerates a multitude of phrazes which had been employed by Citizen Genet in his official correſpondence, when mentioning the government of this country, and the character of the Preſident, but which expreſſions we, from motives of delicacy, do not at preſent chooſe to repeat.

A communication was received from the Treaſurer of the United States, with a copy of his accounts.

The greateſt portion of the ſitting was continued in reading the papers communicated by the Preſident relative to our affairs with France.

MONDAY, *December* 9.

Moved, that a report of expences and receipts of the United States, contained in the communications from the Preſident of the United States, be printed for the uſe of the members. Agreed.

The clerk proceeded to read the remainder of the correſpondence between Mr. Jefferſon and Mr. Genet.

In one of the letters of this laſt gentleman, he occaſionally obſerves, that the French privateers on the coaſt of America, had captured fifty Engliſh veſſels. He complains bitterly of the "emigrant ariſtocrats from Europe," whoſe influence, he ſeems to think, preponderant in the councils of America. He ventures to aſſert, from his perſonal knowledge, acquired by a long reſidence in different capitals of Europe, that wherever there is a throne, the United States have an enemy; that they are ſecretly regarded as rebels, and that the European Sovereigns would rejoice in their deſtruction.——He adds, that the Americans are conſidered as the preceptors of the French in the doctrines of freedom, and mentions the King of England, as "your ancient tyrant."

The clerk then began the correſpondence between Mr. Jefferſon and Mr. Hammond, ſince the arrival of that gentleman in America, in the latter part of the year 1791. It conſiſted chiefly of heavy complaints on the part of the American Secretary, that the Britiſh government had not fulfilled the articles of the treaty of peace. Mr. Hammond replies, at very great length. He complains of the Congreſs of 1784, as not having enforced the execution of the articles of the peace, in favour of the loyaliſts; and of the Britiſh creditors. Upon theſe heads, he enters into a very proliх detail, of which it is incompatible with our limits to give an analyſis. To expatiate on this ſubject, would ſerve only to revive the memory of mutual injuries that are irreparable, and of mutual animoſities, which had much better be forgotten.

TUESDAY, *December* 10.

The Speaker reminded the Houſe, that when they adjourned yeſterday, there had been depending a motion for recommitting the report of the committee of elections, but as ſome of the members, who had been chiefly engaged in this buſineſs, were not yet come into the Houſe, he moved that the Clerk ſhould be ordered to proceed in reading the correſpondence between Mr. *Jefferſon* and the Britiſh Miniſter.—Agreed.

Towards the cloſe of the reading of this day, the correſpondence between Mr. JEFFERSON and Mr. HAMMOND, became intereſting and melancholy. Mr. Hammond, in an elaborate letter to Mr. Jefferſon, attempts to vindicate the inſtructions of George III. to his officers, to ſeize every ſhip ſailing from America to France, laden with proviſions. He endeavors to prove that this conduct is conſiſtent with the law of nations. Mr. Jefferſon ſtates the hardſhips that muſt reſult to America, by being thus deprived of an opportunity of purchaſing thoſe articles of convenience, which the citizens of the United States did not hitherto manufacture for themſelves. Mr. Hammond, on the other hand, repreſents, that the war now carried on againſt France, differs in its principles from any other modern conteſt. Perſonal application was alſo made to Lord Grenville on this head, and two letters deſcribing the reſult of it, were read. He anſwered by a variety of profeſſions of regard for the United States, and mentioned the ſincere friendſhip entertained for them by the King of England.—But he, at the ſame time, ſtated the impoſſibility of any relaxation of the orders of his Majeſty. He added that the King of Spain would follow exactly the ſame line of conduct. He was interrogated as to the meaning of the late Convention between Ruſſia and the Court of England. He replied, that America was to expect the ſame treatment from Ruſſia, as from Britain and from Spain, becauſe a reference to her was implied, though not expreſſed in that treaty.

The reading was interrupted by a converſation between the ſpeaker and ſeveral members concerning a petition from a perſon in the ſtate of Delaware as to a conteſted election; but as this took place only a few minutes before 3 o'clock, the Houſe ſoon after adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, *December* 11.

It was moved, that a committee be appointed to inquire whether any, and what amendments are neceſſary, in the militia laws of the United States. Agreed.

It was next moved, that a more effectual proviſion be made for augmenting the number of troops deſtined for the defence of the weſtern frontiers of the United States, ſo far as to complete the number granted.

This motion produced another, of which the object was to augment the pay of the ſoldiers in the ſervice.—It was remarked by ſeveral members, that the preſent pay of the ſoldiers, viz. three dollars per month, was not ſufficient. Mr. Clark, of New-Jerſey, wiſhed that it might be augmented to four dollars. It was remarked, that the United States never could depend upon that kind of recruits whom they commonly raiſed, when the pay was ſo ſmall, and that an augmentation of pay would be requiſite to induce perſons of a better condition to engage in the ſervice. At laſt, after a converſation of ſome length; it was agreed, that a committee be appointed to prepare and bring in a bill for completing and better ſupporting the military eſtabliſhment. It was underſtood that this title of the bill would comprehend the particular motion for advancing the pay of the ſoldiers. Accordingly the former motions were withdrawn.

It was likewiſe moved and agreed to, that a committee be appointed to inquire whether any, and what amendments are in their opinion neceſſary, in the act to eſtabliſh the poſt office and poſt roads within the United States.

A motion was alſo made and paſſed for bringing in a bill to eſtabliſh an uniform militia in the United States.

The ſpeaker reſumed his ſeat and Mr. Trumbull, the chairman of the committee reported progreſs. The reſolutions were agreed to by the Houſe, and ſpecial committees were accordingly appointed for that effect.

A letter from the Preſident to the Houſe of Repreſentatives incloſing certain communications was then read. It was moved that the accounts of the Treaſurer of the United States be printed—agreed.

It was moved that a committee be appointed to report

on fuch laws as have expired during the feſſion. Agreed

Mr. Clark gave notice that on Friday, he intened to make a motion for leave to bring in a bill for a new ſyſtem of bankrupt laws for the United States.—Adjourned until Friday next.

FRIDAY, *December* 13.

A motion was made and ſeconded, that the houſe reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole houſe, to take into conſideration the preſent ſituation of the United States. Agreed. Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

The Chairman read a motion made by Mr. Parker, agreeable to notice, which he gave on Wedneſday laſt, that immediate proviſion be made for the ſecurity of the ports and harbours of the United States; and that a committee be appointed to report the moſt effectual meaſures for that end.

A variety of objections were made to the wording of this motion, Mr. Clark obſerved, that if the mover intended that the whole coaſt ſhould be fortified, from New-Hampſhire, the attempt was of infinite difficulty.—It was obſerved, alſo that, it would have been more accurate, to have reſtricted the motion to the *principal* ports and harbours of the United States. Another member remarked, that perhaps a Navy might be found the moſt effectual mode of protecting the coaſt. As the houſe did not ſeem to have prepared themſelves ſufficiently for this motion, the member propoſed to withdraw it, till Monday next.

The chairman of the committee reported to the houſe, that they had made ſome progreſs in conſidering that part of the Preſident's Speech, which relates to the defence of the United States; and he requeſted leave for them to ſit again.

Mr. Clark, of New Jerſey, agreeable to his two notices on Wedneſday, moved that a committee be appointed to prepare and bring in a bill for eſtabliſhing an uniform ſyſtem of bankrupt laws in the United States; and alſo a committee to prepare a bill for the renewal of deſtroyed certificates.

Agreed.

Moved by Mr. Smith, South-Carolina, that a committee be appointed to take into conſideration the caſe of any of the judges of the United States, who might be diſabled by health from the execution of their office.

Mr. Goodhue moved, that when the houſe break up, they ſhall adjourn 'till Monday.—Agreed.

Mr. Thatcher moved, that the Houſe adjourn immediately.—Agreed.

Adjourned.

SENATE of the UNITED STATES.

December 10.

To the Preſident of the United States.

ACCEPT, Sir, the thanks of the Senate, for your Speech delivered to both houſes of Congreſs at the opening of the Seſſion: your re-election to the Chief Magiſtracy of the United States, gives us ſincere pleaſure.—We conſider it as an event every way propitious to the happineſs of our country; and your compliance with the call, as a freſh inſtance of the patriotiſm which has ſo repeatedly led you to ſacrifice private inclination to the public good. In the unanimity which a ſecond time marks this important national act, we trace with particular ſatisfaction, beſides the diſtinguiſhed tribute paid to the virtues and abilities which it recognizes, another proof of that juſt diſcernment, and conſtancy of ſentiments and views, which have hitherto characteriſed the Citizens of the United States.

As the European powers with whom the United States have the moſt extenſive relations, were involved in war, in which we had taken no part—it ſeemed neceſſary that the diſpoſition of the nation for peace ſhould be promulgated to the world, as well for the purpoſe of admoniſhing our Citizens of the conſequences of a contraband trade, and of acts hoſtile to any of the belligerent parties, as to obtain, by a declaration of the exiſting legal ſtate of things, an eaſier admiſſion of our right to the immunities of our ſituation, we therefore contemplate with pleaſure, the Proclamation by you iſſued, and give it our hearty approbation.

We deem it a meaſure well timed, and wiſe; manifeſting a watchful ſolicitude for the welfare of the Nation, and calculated to promote it. The ſeveral important matters preſented to our conſideration, will in the courſe of the ſeſſion, engage all the attention to which they are reſpectively entitled; and as the public happineſs will be the ſole guide of our deliberations, we are perfectly aſſured of receiving your ſtrenuous, and moſt zealous co operation.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-Preſident
(of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.

The Preſident's Reply.

GENTLEMEN,

THE pleaſure expreſſed by the Senate on my re-election to the ſtation which I fill, commands my ſincere and warmeſt acknowledgements—if this be an event which promiſes the ſmalleſt addition to the happineſs of our country, as it is my duty, ſo ſhall it be my ſtudy to realize the expectation.

The decided approbation which the Proclamation now receives from your Houſe, by completing the proof that this meaſure is conſidered, as manifeſting a vigilant attention to the welfare of the United States, brings with it a peculiar gratification to my mind.

The other important ſubjects, which have been communicated to you, will, I am confident, receive a due diſcuſſion, and the reſult will, I truſt, prove fortunate to the United States.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

PARIS, September 18.

A Citizen of Gevet writes as follows: "This is the moſt happy day of my life.—My ſon has juſt ſhed his blood for liberty. He has been brought to me on a litter; and his wounds ſtill bleed. I kiſs them and waſh them with my tears. Thanks to Heaven he will not die of them. His youngeſt brother ſwears upon his bed that he will bring the head of a Pruſſian at the firſt ſortie.—My God, how happy a father am I!"

LONDON, October 10.

Lord Hood, in his firſt proclamation to the Toulonneſe, made no mention of the Conſtitution of 1789, wiſhing no doubt to avoid repreſenting the Britiſh Miniſtry as inconſiſtent with themſelves, and in direct contradiction to the views of their Allies. The caution, however, ſoon forſook him. In his ſecond proclamation he declares for the reſtoration of the Conſtitution of 1789, and announces that the proclamation had produced a very happy effect—that is to ſay, it quieted the ſcruples of ſuch of the inhabitants of Toulon as could not agree to betray their country, but who, provided France was independent and free, were indifferent as to the form of its government. It remains to be ſeen, whether the ſolemn promiſe made to theſe men will be obſerved, or whether as a miniſterial paper of the beſt authority has aſſured us, the proflgate ſyſtem now adopted be to hold out the reſtoration of the old Deſpotiſm to one ſet of Frenchmen, the reſtoration of the Conſtitution of 1789 to another, and when both ſhall have been duped by our profeſſions, to keep faith with neither.

The value of the cannon, ammunition, and baggage, loſt near Dunkirk, on the 7th inſtant, added to the payment to be made for the unfortunate Hanoverians who fell on the ſame day, will amount, it is ſaid, to 200,000 l.

The Elector of Mentz pays a million of florins to the King of Pruſſia, towards the heavy expence of regaining his capital.

Wonderful Dog.—Mr. Donnelly of Covent-Garden has a fine Spaniel Dog, that regularly goes to Clare-market, to purchaſe his dinner. His maſter gives him a ſixpence and with it he proceeds to market, and ſearches every butcher's ſhop, until he meets with what ſuits his taſte, ſuch as liver, ſweetbread, coarſe beef or tripe. When he meets with either that he approves, he lays down the money and returns with the change and dinner to his maſter. If he is defrauded, which is never the caſe except for the amuſement of the butcher, he goes home and returns and fixes on the butcher for his keeper. His cuſtom is ſolicited as regularly as any gentleman that frequents the market, but he cannot be ſeduced to deal with thoſe who have not what immediately ſuits his palate. There are other ſtories told of this animal, equally extraordinary as the above.

The ſucceſs of the Exchequer Bill Act has been complete. The firſt inſtalment, being one fourth of the whole ſum advanced, was repaid to the Exchequer even before the day named in the act, without the leaſt defalcation or loſs. Thus the other inſtalments are ſecured, and there is no longer any riſk in reſpect to any part of the money ſo opportunely advanced to ſave public credit.

CHARLESTON, November 8.

William Jones and John Carey, prize-maſters, and Matthew Seward, mariner, who were committed to goal in Auguſt laſt, charged with being concerned in an act of piracy, committed on the high ſeas, on the brig Nancy, Capt. Reily, of Weathersfield, were brought before the circuit court of the United States for the diſtrict of South-Carolina, held in this city, on the 25th of October laſt; but the proſecutors not appearing, they were diſcharged.

HALIFAX (North Carolina) November 27.

Letters juſt received from Europe inform us, that Mr. *Beaumarchais*, in conſequence of the aid he afforded theſe United States, in their ſtruggle for liberty and independence, was ordered by Mr. *Dundas*, on the 15th of Auguſt, to leave England; and is now at Oſtend ſick, and relying for ſupport on loans which may be made him.

PHILADELPHIA, December 13.

Summary of the lateſt European Intelligence.

The ſhip James, arrived at New York, has brought London papers to the 10th of October, by them it appears that Lord Howe had ſailed from Torbay, with a fleet of 24 ſail of the line, three more were to follow the ſame day:—That the combined armies were aſſembling to make one general attack on the ſtrong lines of the French, at Weſſembourg:—That it was reported, the Duke of Brunſwick had obtained a conſiderable victory over one of the French Northern armies:—That 20 of the Dutch officers had been broke for bad conduct in the late engagement with the French:—That alternate ſucceſs attended the convention and inſurgent armies in France:—That Toulon was in poſſeſſion of the Engliſh on the 20th of September, tho' beſieged by a numerous army, under Gen. Carteaux:—That the defence of the city was committed to the people of that place, the forts to the Spaniſh troops, and the port to the Engliſh; 6000 Neapolitan troops were expected to reinforce the combined armament:—That Nice was evacuated by the French:—That various actions had taken place on the ſouthern frontiers with the Spaniards and Piedmonteſe, who had not made any impreſſion of importance in that quarter:—That the combined armies under Prince Saxe Cobourg had croſſed the river Sambre, and had laid ſiege to Maubuge, which it was reported, had ſurrendered.

NEW-YORK, December 11.

The firſt ſtep which the French take to accompliſh a General, is to deprive him of all regard for life. The moment that he aſſumes the command, he is to conſider himſelf as devoted for his country. In every ſituation of difficulty and danger, he has only one part to act—qu'il mourat. He has no alternative left, but victory or death. This is a barbarous, but in ſome reſpect neceſſary policy. When the ſituation of a country is deſperate, the means which it employs muſt be ſo too.—The ſame was the caſe with reſpect to the ancient republics, Sparta and Rome; and it was only by this means, that the former repelled the immenſe force of the Perſian deſpot; and the latter ſo long withſtood, and at laſt entirely ſubdued, the repeated attacks of their powerful foes, the Gauls and Carthagians.

HARTFORD, December 2.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of reſpectability in Philadelphia, to his friend in New York, Nov. 14.

"Whatever others may think of the timidity of the New-Yorkers, I commend their prudent firmneſs, in perſevering in the moſt effectual meaſures to prevent, as far as poſſible, all danger of admitting the dreadful contagion, which has infected this city, into New York.—A diſeaſe more terrible and deſtructive, has never appeared among mankind; a Smith, who had 19 journeymen in his ſhop, of theſe 17 took the diſeaſe, and ten of them died—one other who had 13, all took the diſeaſe and died. A Shipwright, at Kenſington, buried 16 perſons out of his family. Theſe inſtances are enough to give ſome idea of what has really been our diſtreſs, and it would be adding even horror to deſcription, to preſent the ſtate of ſmall neighbourhoods of poor people crouded together in narrow allies, where houſes were filled with inmates; in ſome caſes it ſeems as if the whole were ſwept away, except the children and those of *very old age*. Surely ſuch a diſeaſe ought to be ſtayed from entering a city, by every poſſible means."

NEWPORT, December 24.

A Gentleman juſt arrived from New-York having furniſhed us with a Paper of the 21ſt inſt. we have not Time to extract the following

Copy of a Letter from Edward Church, Eſq; Conſul at Liſbon to P. S. Livingſton Eſq; of New-York, dated Oct. 22.

"DEAR SIR,

"I have the Pleaſure to inform you that I have this Day obtained a Promiſe from this Court of a Convoy for our Ships, about 16 in Number to be provided, as ſoon as they ſhall be ready to ſail: My Letter and the very polite and friendly Anſwer from the Portuguese Miniſter go by this Conveyance, to the Secretary of State, the Veſſel ſails To-morrow. I pray you to communicate this pleaſing and important Intelligence to the Merchants of your City."

Among the Communications from the War Department, read on the fifth inſtant, in Congreſs, were two Letters from General Wayne, which for want of Room we did not notice in our laſt. Theſe Letters are dated the firſt in the beginning, and the other on the 23d of October.

The General ſtates that ſome Sickneſs has prevailed among his Troops, who were however faſt then recovering. He ſtates their whole Amount at 3891. Part of theſe, thoſe debilitated by Sickneſs principally, he will leave to protect the ſeveral Forts. His Legion will then conſiſt of 2600 fighting Men, thoſe added to the mounted Volunteers from Kentucky, will make a grand Total of 3626 Men for active Operations. The General conceives the Seaſon too far advanced to permit him to act much on the offenſive, he wiſhes beſides, for additional Aid by the Completion of the Legion. His Intentions, he intimates, is to take a ſtrong Poſition about ſix Miles in Front of Fort Jefferſon, in which if the Indians attack him, and he thinks they may have the Raſhneſs to do it, he hopes to make them repent their Temerity.

He gives an Account in his laſt of the Convoy intercepted by the Indians, in which the Officers commanding the Eſcort and 15 Men bravely fell. An Account of this Affair our Readers have already ſeen under the General's Hand, in a Letter to Col. Edwards.

The Engliſh Miniſter, at Philadelphia, it is ſaid, has received Deſpatches from the Court of Great-Britain informing that the Engliſh Nation were determined to capture and make Prizes of all American Veſſels on the Seas, bound to any of the French Iſlands, laden with Proviſions or other Stores.

In a Gale of Wind which happened here laſt Wednesday Night, much Damage was done to the Wharves and ſhipping in the Harbour.

MARRIED.]—At Providence, Mr. WILLIAM F. MAGEE, Merchant, to Miſs SUSANNAH NIGHTINGALE, Daughter of Deacon Samuel Nightingale.

DIED.]—In South Kingſtown, PHINEHAS MINER Eſq.

In this Town, Mrs. PATIENCE NICHOLS, Conſort of Mr. Benjamin Nichols, in the 48th Year of her Age.

—Mr. JOHN DENNIS, Son of Capt. William Dennis aged 17.

—Mr. JOHN WEST, ſen. in a very advanced Age.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

MEMORANDUMS FOR TO-MORROW.

Let the Larder be fill'd with Proviſions;—
Let the Cellar be well ſtored with Liquors—
Let there be Plenty of Fuel, continually laid upon the Fire,

FOR CHRISTMAS IS COME.

Let each Father give theſe Directions, that his Children and Friends may be merry.

At this Feſtival, Superabundance ſhould appear on every Table; and why ſhould it be ſo?—Becauſe there ſhould not only be enough to eat, and to drink, but alſo enough to give away.

When you eat, recollect that Numbers are without Food.—When you drink, that many are parched with Thirſt.—And, while the Fire renders you comfortable, think on thoſe who are periſhing with cold.—"*He that giveth to the Poor, lendeth to the Lord.*"

When your Heart rejoices in the Hour of Conviviality—remember that Thouſands are oppreſſed with Grief.

To-morrow is the Day of your Redemption.—But how are you to be redeemed?—The Means of your Salvation is found in the Lord's Prayer:—"*Forgive us our Treſpaſſes, as we forgive thoſe who treſpaſs againſt us.*"

They who ſay this Prayer, without putting it in Practice, heap Coals of Fire on their own Heads.

If you expect Forgiveneſs, you muſt forgive.

This is the Seaſon of Forgiveneſs.—At this Seaſon the Parent ſhould be reconciled to his diſobedient Child. Duſh not the Tears of Penitence away."

Now, ſhould all forget ancient Animoſities, and join, with Hand and Heart, to pay a tribute of Gratitude to the Lord.

CHRISTMAS EVE, 1793.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

Diſtrict of Newport, Dec. 16.

ENTERED, *From*

Sloop Friendſhip, Peterſon, New-York
Schooner Two-Brothers, Himberly, Martinico
Brig Induſtry, Lovett, New-Orleans
—— Peggy Hopkins, Walhington

CLEARED,

Schooner Nancy and Betſey, Peck, Folly Landing
—— Hannah Allin, Charleſton
—— Induſtry, Cole, New-York
Sloop Polly Atwood, Dito

on ſuch laws as have expired during the ſeſſion. Agreed

Mr. Clark gave notice that on Friday, he intened to make a motion for leave to bring in a bill for a new ſyſtem of bankrupt laws for the United States.—Adjourned until Friday next.

FRIDAY, *December* 13.

A motion was made and ſeconded, that the houſe reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole houſe, to take into conſideration the preſent ſituation of the United States. Agreed. Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

The Chairman read a motion made by Mr. Parker, agreeable to notice, which he gave on Wedneſday laſt, that immediate proviſion be made for the ſecurity of the ports and harbours of the United States; and that a committee be appointed to report the moſt effectual meaſures for that end.

A variety of objections were made to the wording of this motion, Mr. Clark obſerved, that if the mover intended that the whole coaſt ſhould be fortified, from New-Hampſhire, the attempt was of infinite difficulty. —It was obſerved, alſo that, it would have been more accurate, to have reſtricted the motion to the *principal* ports and harbours of the United States. Another member remarked, that perhaps a Navy might be found the moſt effectual mode of protecting the coaſt. As the houſe did not ſeem to have prepared themſelves ſufficiently for this motion, the member propoſed to withdraw it, till Monday next.

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Agreed.

Moved by Mr. Smith, South-Carolina, that a committee be appointed to take into conſideration the caſe of any of the judges of the United States, who might be diſabled by health from the execution of their office.

Mr. Goodhue moved, that when the houſe break up, they ſhall adjourn 'till Monday.—Agreed.

Mr. Thatcher moved, that the Houſe adjourn immediately.—Agreed.

Adjourned.

SENATE of the *UNITED STATES.*

December 10.

To the Preſident of the United States.

ACCEPT, Sir, the thanks of the Senate, for your Speech delivered to both houſes of Congreſs at the opening of the Seſſion: your re-election to the Chief Magiſtracy of the United States, gives us ſincere pleaſure.—We conſider it as an event every way propitious to the happineſs of our country; and your compliance with the call, as a freſh inſtance of the patriotiſm which has ſo repeatedly led you to ſacrifice private inclination to the public good. In the unanimity which a ſecond time marks this important national act, we trace with particular ſatisfaction, beſides the diſtinguiſhed tribute paid to the virtues and abilities which it recognizes, another proof of that juſt diſcernment, and conſtancy of ſentiments and views, which have hitherto characteriſed the Citizens of the United States.

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JOHN ADAMS, Vice-Preſident
(of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.

The Preſident's Reply.

GENTLEMEN,

THE pleaſure expreſſed by the Senate on my reelection to the ſtation which I fill, commands my ſincere and warmeſt acknowledgements—if this be an event which promiſes the ſmalleſt addition to the happineſs of our country, as it is my duty, ſo ſhall it be my ſtudy to realize the expectation.

The decided approbation which the Proclamation now receives from your Houſe, by completing the proof that this meaſure is conſidered, as manifeſting a vigilant attention to the welfare of the United States, brings with it a peculiar gratification to my mind.

The other important ſubjects, which have been communicated to you, will, I am confident, receive a due diſcuſſion, and the reſult will, I truſt, prove fortunate to the United States.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

PARIS, September 18.

A Citizen of Gevet writes as follows: "This is the moſt happy day of my life.—My ſon has juſt ſhed his blood for liberty. He has been brought to me on a litter; and his wounds ſtill bleed. I kiſs them and waſh them with my tears. Thanks to Heaven he will not die of them. His youngeſt brother ſwears upon his bed that he will bring the head of a Pruſſian at the firſt ſortie.—My God, how happy a father am I!"

LONDON, October 10.

Lord Hood, in his firſt proclamation to the Toulonaſe, made no mention of the Conſtitution of 1789, wiſhing no doubt to avoid repreſenting the Britiſh Miniſtry as inconſiſtent with themſelves, and in direct contradiction to the views of their Allies. The caution, however, ſoon forſook him. In his ſecond proclamation he declares for the reſtoration of the Conſtitution of 1789, and announces that the proclamation had produced a very happy effect—that is to ſay, it quieted the ſcruples of ſuch of the inhabitants of Toulon as could not agree to betray their country, but who, provided France was independent and free, were indifferent as to the form of its government. It remains to be ſeen, whether the ſolemn promiſe made to theſe men will be obſerved, or whether as a miniſterial paper of the beſt authority has aſſured us, the profligate ſyſtem now adopted be to hold out the reſtoration of the old Deſpotiſm to one ſet of Frenchmen, the reſtoration of the Conſtitution of 1789 to another, and when both ſhall have been duped by our profeſſions, to keep faith with neither.

The value of the cannon, ammunition, and baggage, loſt near Dunkirk, on the 7th inſtant, added to the payment to be made for the unfortunate Hanoverians who fell on the ſame day, will amount, it is ſaid, to 200,000 l.

The Elector of Mentz pays a million of florins to the King of Pruſſia, towards the heavy expence of regaining his capital.

Wonderful Dog.—Mr. Donnelly of Covent-Garden has a fine Spaniel Dog, that regularly goes to Clare-market, to purchaſe his dinner. His maſter gives him a ſixpence and with this he proceeds to market, and ſearches every butcher's ſhop, until he meets with what ſuits his taſte, ſuch as liver, nights, coarſe beef or tripe. When he meets with either that he approves, he lays down the money and returns with the change and dinner to his maſter. If he is defrauded, which is never the caſe except for the amuſement of the butcher, he goes home and returns and fixes on the butcher for his keeper. His cuſtom is ſolicited as regularly as any gentleman that frequents the market, but he cannot be ſeduced to deal with thoſe who have not what immediately ſuits his palate. There are other ſtories told of this animal, equally extraordinary as the above.

The ſucceſs of the Exchequer Bill Act has been complete. The firſt inſtalment, being one fourth of the whole ſum advanced, was repaid to the Exchequer even before the day named in the act, without the leaſt defalcation or loſs. Thus the other inſtalments are ſecured, and there is no longer any riſk in reſpect to any part of the money ſo opportunely advanced to ſave public credit.

CHARLESTON, November 8.

William Jones and John Carey, prize-maſters, and Matthew Seward, mariner, who were committed to goal in Auguſt laſt, charged with being concerned in an act of piracy, committed on the high ſeas, on the brig Nancy, Capt. Reily, of Weathersfield, were brought before the circuit court of the United States for the diſtrict of South-Carolina, held in the city, on the 25th of October laſt; but the proſecutors not appearing, they were diſcharged.

HALIFAX (North Carolina) November 27.

Letters juſt received from Europe inform us, that Mr. *Beaumarchais*, in conſequence of the aid he afforded theſe United States, in their ſtruggle for liberty and independence, was ordered by Mr. *Dundas*, on the 15th of Auguſt, to leave England; and is now at Oſtend ſick, and relying for ſupport on loans which may be made him.

PHILADELPHIA, December 13.

Summary of the lateſt European Intelligence.

The ſhip James, arrived at New York, has brought London papers to the 10th of October, by them it appears that Lord Howe had ſailed from Torbay, with a fleet of 24 ſail of the line, three more were to follow the ſame day:—That the combined armies were aſſembling to make one general attack on the ſtrong lines of the French, at Weſſembourg:—That it was reported, the Duke of Brunſwick had obtained a conſiderable victory over one of the French Northern armies:—That 20 of the Dutch officers had been broke for bad conduct in the late engagement with the French:—That alternate ſucceſs attended the convention and inſurgent armies in France:—That Toulon was in poſſeſſion of the Engliſh on the 20th of September, tho' beſieged by a numerous army, under Gen. Carteaux:—That the defence of the city was committed to the people of that place, the forts to the Spaniſh troops, and the port to the Engliſh; 6000 Neapolitan troops were expected to reinforce the combined armament:—That Nice was evacuated by the French:—That various actions had taken place on the ſouthern frontiers with the Spaniards and Piedmonteſe, who had not made any impreſſion of importance in that quarter:—That the combined armies under Prince Saxe Cobourg had croſſed the river Sambre, and had laid ſiege to Maubuge, which it was reported, had ſurrendered.

NEW-YORK, December 11.

The firſt ſtep which the French take to accompliſh a General, is to deprive him of all regard for life. The moment that he aſſumes the command, he is to conſider himſelf as devoted for his country. In every ſituation of difficulty and danger, he has only one part to act—qu'il mourat. He has no alternative left, but victory or death. This is a barbarous, but in ſome reſpect neceſſary policy. When the ſituation of a country is deſperate, the means which it employs muſt be ſo too.—The ſame was the caſe with reſpect to the ancient republics, Sparta and Rome; and it was only by this means, that the former repelled the immenſe force of the Perſian deſpot; and the latter ſo long withſtood, and at laſt entirely ſubdued, the repeated attacks of their powerful foes, the Gauls and Carthagians.

HARTFORD, December 2.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of reſpectability in Philadelphia, to his friend in New York, Nov. 14.

"Whatever others may think of the timidity of the New-Yorkers, I commend their prudent firmneſs, in perſevering in the moſt effectual meaſures to prevent, as far as poſſible, all danger of admitting the dreadful contagion, which has infected this city, into New York.—A diſeaſe more terrible and deſtructive, has never appeared among mankind; a Smith, who had 19 journeymen in his ſhop, of theſe 17 took the diſeaſe, and ten of them died—one other who had 13, all took the diſeaſe and died. A Shipwright, at Kenſington, buried 16 perſons out of his family. Theſe inſtances are enough to give ſome idea of what has really been our diſtreſs, and it would be adding even horror to deſcription, to repreſent the ſtate of ſmall neighbourhoods of poor people, crouded together in narrow allies, where houſes were filled with inmates; in ſome caſes it ſeems as if the whole were ſwept away, except the children and thoſe of *very old age*. Surely ſuch a diſeaſe ought to be ſtayed from entering a city, by every poſſible means."

NEWPORT, December 24.

A Gentleman juſt arrived from New-York having furniſhed us with a Paper of the 21ſt inſt. we have juſt Time to extract the following

Copy of a Letter from Edward Church, Eſq; Conſul at Lisbon to P. S. Livingſton Eſq; of New-York, dated Oct. 22.

"DEAR SIR,

"I have the Pleaſure to inform you that I have this Day obtained a Promiſe from this Court of a Convoy for our Ships, about 16 in Number to be provided, as ſoon as they ſhall be ready to ſail: My Letter and the very polite and friendly Anſwer from the Portugueſe Miniſter go by this Conveyance, to the Secretary of State, the Veſſel ſails To-morrow. I pray you to communicate this pleaſing and important Intelligence to the Merchants of your City."

Among the Communications from the War Department, read on the fifth inſtant, in Congreſs, were two Letters from General Wayne, which for want of Room we did not notice in our laſt. Theſe Letters are dated the firſt in the beginning, and the other on the 23d of October.

The General ſtates that ſome Sickneſs has prevailed among his Troops, who were however faſt then recovering. He ſtates their whole Amount at 3891. Part of theſe, thoſe debilitated by Sickneſs principally, he left to protect the ſeveral Forts. His Legion will then conſiſt of 2600 fighting Men, thoſe added to 1000 mounted Volunteers from Kentucky, will make a grand Total of 3626 Men for active Operations. The General conceives the Seaſon too far advanced to permit him to act much on the offenſive, he wiſhes beſides, for additional Aid by the Completion of the Legion. His Intentions, he intimates, is to take a ſtrong Poſition about ſix Miles in Front of Fort Jefferſon, in which if the Indians attack him, and he thinks they may have the Raſhneſs to do it, he hopes to make them repent their Temerity.

He gives an Account in his laſt of the Convoy intercepted by the Indians, in which the Officers commanding the Eſcort and 13 Men bravely fell. An Account of this Affair our Readers have already ſeen under the General's Hand, in a Letter to Col. Edwards.

The Engliſh Miniſter, at Philadelphia, it is ſaid, has received Deſpatches from the Court of Great-Britain, informing that the Engliſh Nation were determined to capture and make Prizes of all American Veſſels on our Seas, bound to any of the French Iſlands, laden with Proviſions or other Stores.

In a Gale of Wind which happened here laſt Wedneſday Night, much Damage was done to the Wharves and Shipping in the Harbour.

MARRIED.]—At Providence, Mr. WILLIAM F. MAGEE, Merchant, to Miſs SUSANNAH NIGHTINGALE, Daughter of Deacon Samuel Nightingale.

DIED.]—In South Kingſtown, PHINEHAS MINER, Eſq.

In this Town, Mrs. PATIENCE NICHOLS, Conſort of Mr. Benjamin Nichols, in the 48th Year of her Age.

—Mr. JOHN DENNIS, Son of Capt. William Dennis, aged 17.

—Mr. JOHN WEST, ſen. in a very advanced Age.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

MEMORANDUMS FOR TO-MORROW.

Let the Larder be fill'd with Proviſions;—
Let the Cellar be well ſtored with Liquors—
Let there be Plenty of Fuel, continually laid upon the Fire,

FOR CHRISTMAS IS COME.

Let each Father give theſe Directions, that his Children and Friends may be merry.

At this Feſtival, Superabundance ſhould appear on every Table; and why ſhould it be ſo?—Becauſe there ſhould not only be enough to eat, and to drink, but alſo enough to give away.

When you eat, recollect that Numbers are without Food.—When you drink, that many are parched with Thirſt.—And, while the Fire renders you comfortable, think on thoſe who are periſhing with cold.—"*He that giveth to the Poor, lendeth to the Lord.*"

When your Heart rejoices in the Hour of Conviviality—remember that Thouſands are oppreſſed with Grief.

To-morrow is the Day of your Redemption.—But how are you to be redeemed?—The Means of your Salvation is found in the Lord's Prayer:—"*Forgive us our Treſpaſſes, as we forgive thoſe who treſpaſs againſt us.*"

They who ſay this Prayer, without putting it in Practice, heap Coals of Fire on their own Heads.

If you expect Forgiveneſs, you muſt forgive.

This is the Seaſon of Forgiveneſs.—At this Seaſon the Parent ſhould be reconciled to his diſobedient Child. Daſh not the Tears of Penitence away."

Now, ſhould all forget ancient Animoſities, and join, with Hand and Heart, to pay a tribute of Gratitude to the Lord.

CHRISTMAS EVE, 1793.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

Diſtrict of Newport, Dec. 16.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Friendſhip, Peterſon,	New-York
Schooner Two-Brothers, Himberly,	Martinico
Brig Induſtry, Lovett,	N w Orleans
—— Peggy Hopkins,	Wathington
CLEARED,	*For*
Schooner Nancy and Betſey, Peck,	Folly Landing
—— Hannah Allin,	Charleſton
—— Induſtry, Cole,	N rfolk
Sloop Polly Atwood,	Dito

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

Mr. BARBER,

Vivit ad confirmandum audaciam, et vivet quamdiu quisquam erit qui illum defendere audeat.

THE character of Citizen Genet appears now to be sufficiently determined. It is marked with the declared disapprobation of the President, and the chief officers of government, and by the general detestation of the people. It would seem strange that, under these circumstances, there should be found a man so hardy as to undertake his defence: But when a shameless depravity of heart, and a weakness of the understanding are united, the extravagance of an attempt is an additional motive to the defence of unsuccessful treachery. These observations were occasioned by the appearance of the "*Citizen*" in your last Mercury, and we shall find no difficulty in applying them to his conduct throughout. The choice of his subject conveys no idea of judgment, and he seems determined that the execution shall be equal to the design. If he had attempted to display the virtues of the "angelic" Citizen Genet, though that gentleman would have had still less reason to be satisfied with him than ever, we should have considered it as a professed panegyric, where truth is sacrificed to the taste and disposition of the writer. But when he openly professes to defend the "airs," "irregularities," and intrigues of a foreign Minister, we are at a loss which is most conspicuous, his folly or his impudence. To support his own opinions, he conjures up the great men of ancient and modern times, without respect to country or character; and Cato and Pompey, the tyrant and the patriot, in his page, are fighting in the cause of liberty. To add importance to his periods, assertion is heaped upon assertion, till sense and meaning are smothered beneath.—In the warmth of figurative language, he brings forth comparisons without number, and without likeness. Genet he compares to Pompey, and Washington to the King of Egypt. One would think a sympathetic reverence to the religion of the monarch, would prevent his thus abusing a king, who worshipped an Ape. But leaving his digressions, and his comparisons, to his own insignificance, let us examine the plausibility of his arguments. In the professed defence of an important character, every circumstance ought to be considered, and every objection removed. But the Citizen carefully avoids particulars, and wishes to defend the general principles only of his conduct. The method he has taken, is peculiarly adapted to his cause. If he can prove that the measures of our government are unjustifiable, the violence of Mr. Genet, he thinks, will be excusable. But the conduct of government is beyond his censure; and Mr. Genet's violation of decency, and repeated insults to government, beyond his defence. Let me then remind him that Genet, the man after his own heart, immediately after his arrival in America, and before he was acknowledged as the Minister of the French Republic, gave commissions to two privateers; one of which it is said he owns himself, and has been distinguished for depredations on American Commerce.—He also, with an unparalleled impudence, advertised for Recruits, and hoisted the National Flag, at the Rendezvous.—When afterwards the lawfulness of his proceedings were called in question, he threatened to resist the government, and "*repel force by force.*" And one of his dependants, I suppose, through his instructions, actually carried his threats into execution. This same Mr. Genet, too, in a climax of political baseness, repeatedly insulted the President in his letters, or, as they have been styled—his counter Proclamations; and affirmed, that Washington was "accessible to those men who could darken his glory."—Such a man is Genet, once a worthy Secretary in the service of Despotism.

Of all these facts, the Citizen takes no notice. His defence of Mr. Genet is grounded on the gratitude which we owe to the French nation for assisting us in the late war; on our violations of the treaty; and on his duty as a foreign minister. From the first he argues, that Mr. Genet has a right to "give himself more airs;" and "be more assuming;" and "take more freedoms than he would have done at the Court of London." By his remonstrances against the second, he has offended our government. And by the third, "he is excusable in wishing to embroil this country in a war with England." I appeal to the Citizen himself, if the preceding statement of his arguments are not just; and I pledge myself to answer them to his conviction, if not to his satisfaction. Let us consider them, in the order in which they stand in his piece:

The enthusiasm of the Citizen, in the cause of Genet, leads him to confound the order of events. He considers the supplies from France as afforded in times of distress and danger in the early part of the revolution. But let me inform him, that the Treaty of alliance was not concluded till February 1778; after the news of the capture of Burgoyne, when America was victorious and united; and the troops did not arrive till 1780. The Citizen seems to desert his Democratic principles, by considering the succours granted by the French Court as an act of the People; and as having arisen from motives of generosity and from friendship to America. But here again he mistakes; for friendship and generosity seldom reside in royal breasts. The French Court saw the importance of the Colonies to Great-Britain. To reduce her Rival was a sufficient motive for her assistance; and the only one that could be of any weight in the Court of Versailles. Besides this, we are informed by the National Convention, "that the support, which the ancient French Court afforded the United States, to recover their Independence, was only the fruit of a base speculation; that their glory offended their ambitious views; and that the Ambassadors of France bore the criminal orders of stopping their prosperity." After this, the Citizen must either continue to contradict his friends, or give up the point. "Whence then (exclaims an eloquent writer) arises the claim of gratitude? not for the support given; because, the motive of the giver was confessedly base. And the people, who now make the claim, had no more agency in the support afforded, than they had in the baseness of the motive that occasioned it."

It is of more consequence that the obligations of the treaty be ascertained. And here, in contradiction to the Citizen, I affirm, that we have punctually fulfilled *our* part. He asserts, that we have violated the treaty, by not allowing the French to fit out privateers in our ports, and by withholding our assistance from their West-India Islands. The privilege of originating privateers, it is said, arises from the 22d article of the treaty. "It shall not be lawful for any foreign privateers, not belonging to subjects of the Most Christian King, nor citizens of the said United States, who have commissions from any other Prince, to fit their ships in the ports of either of the aforesaid parties." As it respects us, this restrains all other nations from fitting their privateers in our ports, but does not grant to the French themselves that liberty,—It is a sufficient advantage to the French, that other nations are thus restrained. For in our treaties with Holland and Prussia, articles of the like import are null and void as it respects France, and the like will be the case in any future treaty.—Besides, we may conclude from the relative situation of France, when this treaty was formed, that a refusal of the above privilege to other nations, did not allow us the privilege itself. For this would have been contrary to the engagements she was under to other States in articles of the same weight as ours. In the treaty between France and England concluded in 1786, no privateers were to be fitted out in the ports of the one against the other nation. If a war had been declared afterwards between America and England, how would the Court of France have conducted?

If the construction of the Citizen is just, the privateers of each were both forbidden and allowed to be fitted in her ports. But if the 22d Article be understood as a negative privilege, the conduct of France will be consistent, and this treaty may be reconciled to other existing treaties.

From this reasoning there does not appear the least room to doubt that the French have no right, nor at the conclusion of the treaty supposed a right to fit out privateers in our ports.

The guarantee of the West India islands is next strongly insisted upon by the Citizen, as if we were to wage war with Europe to defend the possessions of France which they are unable to do themselves; and this with the greatest risk to ourselves and the least probable appearance of success. I acknowledge that by the 11th Art. of the treaty of alliance, we positively guarantee the French possessions, and that only some uncommon circumstances could release us. But our present inability, acquits us of this obligation.

"If a State which has promised succours, finds itself unable to furnish them, its very inability is its exemption; and if the furnishing the succours would expose it to an evident danger, this is also a dispensation." (Vattel's Law of Nations, p. 322 and 180, 183.)

We come now to the third part of the argument, which relates more particularly to Mr. Genet. The privileges of Ambassadors, as held forth by the Citizen, are extensive indeed.—He allows Mr. Genet to attempt "to embroil this country in a war with England;" and "to solicit it, though the prudence and honor of existing treaties should dictate to the nation to deny."

And will Americans suffer a foreign Minister, *a privileged spy*, to insult our government, to form intrigues and cabals, and to endeavour to reduce us into a ruinous war?—The good genius of America answers—NOT. The moderation only of Washington has suffered him to be with us so long, and he has been contented with desiring his recall. But the Citizen asserts that this is the custom of Ambassadors; and he mentions Franklin. But did Franklin form intrigues against the French minister or government? Did he oppose or reproach its corruptions? And if he had done so, would not the royal mandate have immediately required him to leave the kingdom? But Franklin was a wise man, and Genet is any thing else but virtuous.

It would have been far more becoming in Mr. Genet's advocates, to defend him on his own principles. In his answer to an Address, presented on his arrival at Philadelphia, he says, "France does not expect, that America should become a party in the War;" and again, to the Republicans of New York, "France, in the midst of her distresses, prefers enjoying the spectacle of your prosperity; and calling on you to partake all the riches of her commerce, to involving you, with her, in the common danger."

And now let me ask the Citizen whether he has defended Mr. Genet upon *his* principles or his own.

The danger of foreign influence cannot be too strongly insisted upon. While there is the least portion of it in the state the government is not pure. The fate of Holland, of Sweeden, of Geneva, and of Poland, within a few years, should teach us to relent every interference of a foreign power, whether it dictates to us with the haughtiness of the Empress of all the Russias, or with the more disgusting insolence of Citizen Genet. *We* have fortunately no excuse in erring. The road to political happiness is before us; and we cannot go wrong but by design. Neither Genet nor the Citizen can impose on our understandings.

Posterity will scarcely believe that the man who insulted Washington should reside in the United States, and there cannot be a stronger proof of the discipline of a good government, than that Genet appears with impunity in the streets of Philadelphia. In the interval between the loss of influence and the loss of power he may continue here; but when the last takes place, not even the protection of his intended father-in law, nor his ill-gotten wealth will serve him. If he has any shame left, he will then retire to some place where his blasted name has not been heard, or to his former patrons, to whom it may be a recommendation.

Before I conclude, permit me to take my leave of the Citizen. Among the advocates of Mr. Genet he would be least deserving of notice, but springing up among us like a noxious weed he should be trampled under foot. Let him then retire. In private he may foster those benevolent dispositions which have now led him to become the professed apologist of the chief of a party more unprincipled than Rome was cursed with in the associates of Catiline. Let the Citizen leave the defence of Mr. Genet to younger heads. The habits of age require his whole attention, and in pity to his friends let his future cares be confined to his own conduct.

CALLISTRATUS.

December 19, 1793.

BOOK-BINDING

Done on the South Side of the Parade, Third House from the BRICK-MARKET.

FURY.

Or

At

12

of

VEL near the State-House.

ZES

N

[N° 1646.]

AUGUST 26.

General O'Brigade Omeara, dated Dunkirk, August 23.

President—I have the honour of addressing [en]closed copy of the Summons just made to [the] Duke of York; with a copy of my [re]cellent (Signed) OMEARA."

News [of] the Combined Army, before Dunkirk, August 23.

Thr[ough] you notice, that the army I command, is at [the] Your city, destitute of any real defence, [and] o resistance to the victorious arms which I [am] tly employ against it, if I did not wish to [spa]ral ruin of a flourishing city, and if humanity [and] y did not render me desirous of sparing hu- *Newp* I therefore summon you, Sir, to surrender

NOTICE is hereby given, that the real Estate of BENJAMIN DURFEE, sen. of Tiverton, in the County of Newport, deceased; represented insolvent—consisting of several different Tracts of LAND, with the Buildings, will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, for the Benefit of the Creditors to said Estate, on the 20th Day of March next, upon the Premises, in said Tiverton.——The Sale to commence at 11 o'Clock, A. M. and to be continued by Adjournment if need be, from Time to Time, till the whole be sold, or so much as will satisfy the Claims against said Estate, by

JAMES DURFEE, *Administrator.*

Tiverton, Dec. 16, 1793.

ALL Persons having Demands on the Estate of EBENEZER BROWN, late of North-Kingstown, deceased, are desired to bring them in for Settlement:—And all those indebted to said Estate, are likewise requested to make immediate Payment, to

STUKELY BROWN, *Executor.*

North Kingstown, Dec. 16, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, BY

J. Richardson,

At the POST-OFFICE,

AN Assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY.

He has just received, and has for SALE,

The celebrated Dr. MOORE's late Journal in France.

The Rhode-Island ALMANACK,
For the YEAR 1794.—By ELISHA THORNTON.
And a Variety of other ALMANACKS.

LAW's HARMONY, COMPLETE,
For SINGING-SCHOOLS.

A Variety of PAPER HANGINGS, for Rooms.—An Assortment of MUFFS, TIPPETS, ERMINE for Cloaks, Men's furr'd GLOVES, &c.—New RAISINS, MUSTARD, SALT PETRE, and NUTMEGS.——An Assortment of IRON hollow WARE, consisting of Cart and Waggon BOXES—Tea Kettles, Skillets, Bake Pans, Spiders, Dogs, Bar sons, Potts, Kettles, &c.

Also for SALE,

TICKETS in the Stonington-Point LOTTERY, which will *positively* commence Drawing on Monday the 15th Day of January next.

A most excellent Assortment of

FALL GOODS,

Just received, and now selling

Very Cheap for CASH, by

Caleb Green,

At his Store, Three or Four Doors Northward of the New Church Lane.

Newport, October 28, 1793.

SALT

for Sale, coarse and fine, by

CLARKE & HAMMOND.

Newport. Dec. 9, 1793.

All Persons having Demands against the Estate of Mr. NATHANIEL BIRD, late of Newport, Merchant, deceased, are requested to render them in for Adjustment; and those indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to discharge their respective Balances to HANNAH BIRD, *Executrix.*

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

Mr. BARBER,

Vivit ad confirmandum audaciam, et vivet quamdiu quisquam erit qui illum defendere audeat.

THE character of Citizen Genet appears now to be sufficiently determined. It is marked with the declared disapprobation of the President, and the chief officers of government, and by the general detestation of the people. It would seem strange that, under these circumstances, there should be found a man so hardy as to undertake his defence: But when a shameless depravity of heart, and a weakness of the understanding are united, the extravagance of an attempt is an additional motive to the defence of unsuccessful treachery. These observations were occasioned by the appearance of the "*Citizen*" in your last Mercury, and we shall find no difficulty in applying them to his conduct throughout. The choice of his subject conveys no idea of judgment, and he seems determined that the execution shall be equal to the design. If he had attempted to display the virtues of the "angelic" Citizen Genet, though that gentleman would have had still less reason to be satisfied with him than ever, we should have considered it as a professed panegyric, where truth is sacrificed to the taste and disposition of the writer. But when he openly professes to defend the "airs," "irregularities," and intrigues of a foreign Minister, we are at a loss which is most conspicuous, his folly or his impudence. To support his own opinions, he conjures up the great men of ancient and modern times, without respect to country or character; and Cato and Pompey, the tyrant and the patriot, in his page, are fighting in the cause of liberty. To add importance to his periods, assertion is heaped upon assertion, till sense and meaning are smothered beneath.—In the warmth of figurative language, he brings forth comparisons without number, and without likeness. Genet he compares to Pompey, and Washington to the King of Egypt. One would think a sympathetic reverence to the religion of the monarch, would prevent his thus abusing a king, who worshipped an Ape. But leaving his digressions, and his comparisons, to his own insignificance, let us examine the plausibility of his arguments. In the professed defence of an important character, every circumstance ought to be considered, and every objection removed. But the Citizen carefully avoids particulars, and wishes to defend the general principles only of his conduct. The method he has taken, is peculiarly adapted to his cause. If he can prove that the measures of our government are unjustifiable, the violence of Mr. Genet, he thinks, will be excusable. But the conduct of government is beyond his censure; and Mr. Genet's violation of decency, and repeated insults to government, beyond his defence. Let me then remind him that Genet, the man after his own heart, immediately after his arrival in America, and before he was acknowledged as the Minister of the French Republic, gave commissions to two privateers; one of which it is said he owns himself, and has been distinguished for depredations on American Commerce.—He also, with an unparalleled impudence, advertised for Recruits, and hoisted the National Flag, at the Rendezvous.—When afterwards the lawfulness of his proceedings were called in question, he threatened to resist the government, and "*repel force by force.*" And one of his dependants, I suppose, through his instructions, actually carried his threats into execution. This same Mr. Genet, too, in a climax of political baseness, repeatedly insulted the President in his letters, or, as they have been styled—his counter Proclamations; and affirmed, that Washington was "accessible to those men who could darken his glory."—Such a man is Genet, once a worthy Secretary in the service of Despotism.

Of all these facts, the Citizen takes no notice. His defence of Mr. Genet is grounded on the gratitude which we owe to the French nation for assisting us in the late war; on our violations of the treaty; and on his duty as a foreign minister. From the first he argues, that Mr. Genet has a right to "give himself more airs;" and "be more assuming;" and "take more freedoms than he would have done at the Court of London." By his remonstrances against the second, he has offended our government. And by the third, "he is excusable in wishing to embroil this country in a war with England." I appeal to the Citizen himself, if the preceding statement of his arguments are not just; and I pledge myself to answer them to his conviction, if not to his satisfaction. Let us consider them, in the order in which they stand in his piece:

The enthusiasm of the Citizen, in the cause of Genet, leads him to confound the order of events. He considers the supplies from France as afforded in times of distress and danger in the early part of the revolution. But let me inform him, that the Treaty of alliance was not concluded till February 1778; after the news of the capture of Burgoyne, when America was victorious and united; and the troops did not arrive till 1780. The Citizen seems to desert his Democratic principles, by considering the succours granted by the French Court as an act of the People; and as having arisen from motives of generosity and from friendship to America. But here again he mistakes; for friendship and generosity seldom reside in royal breasts. The French Court saw the importance of the Colonies to Great-Britain. To reduce her Rival was a sufficient motive for her assistance; and the only one that could be of any weight in the Court of Versailles. Besides this, we are informed by the National Convention, "that the support, which the ancient French Court afforded the United States, to recover their Independance, was only the fruit of a base speculation; that their glory offended their ambitious views; and that the Ambassadors of France bore the criminal orders of stopping their prosperity." After this, the Citizen must either continue to contradict his friends, or give up the point. "Whence then (exclaims an eloquent writer) arises the claim of gratitude? not for the support given; because, the motive of the giver was confessedly base. And the people, who now make the claim, had no more agency in the support afforded, than they had in the baseness of the motive that occasioned it."

It is of more consequence that the obligations of the treaty be ascertained. And here, in contradiction to the Citizen, I affirm, that we have punctually fulfilled *our* part. He asserts, that we have violated the treaty, by not allowing the French to fit out privateers in our ports, and by withholding our assistance from their West-India islands. The privilege of originating privateers, it is said, arises from the 22d article of the treaty. "It shall not be lawful for any foreign privateers, not belonging to subjects of the Most Christian King, nor citizens of the said United States, who have commissions from any other state, to fit their ships in the ports of either of the aforesaid parties." As it respects us, this restrains all other nations from fitting their privateers in our ports, but does not grant to the French themselves that liberty,—It is a sufficient advantage to the French, that other nations are thus restrained. For in our treaties with Holland and Prussia, articles of the like import are null and void as it respects France, and the like will be the case in any future treaty.—Besides, we may conclude from the relative situation of France, when this treaty was formed, that a refusal of the above privilege to other nations, did not allow us the privilege itself. For this would have been contrary to the engagements she was under to other states in articles of the same weight as ours. In the treaty between France and England concluded in 1786, no privateers were to be fitted out in the ports of the one against the other nation. If a war had been declared afterwards between America and England, how would the Court of France have conducted?

If the construction of the Citizen is just, the privateers of each were both forbidden and allowed to be fitted in her ports. But if the 22d Article be understood as a negative privilege, the conduct of France will be consistent, and this treaty may be reconciled to other existing treaties.

From this reasoning there does not appear the least room to doubt that the French have no right, nor at the conclusion of the treaty supposed a right to fit out privateers in our ports.

The guarantee of the West India islands is next strongly insisted upon by the Citizen, as if we were to wage war with Europe to defend the possessions of France which they are unable to do themselves; and this with the greatest risk to ourselves and the least probable appearance of success. I acknowledge that by the 11th Art. of the treaty of alliance, we positively guarantee the French possessions, and that only some uncommon circumstances could release us. But our present inability, acquits us of this obligation.

"If a state which has promised succours, finds itself unable to furnish them, its very inability is its exemption; and if the furnishing the succours would expose it to an evident danger, this is also a dispensation." (Vattel's Law of Nations, p. 322 and 180, 183.)

We come now to the third part of the argument, which relates more particularly to Mr. Genet. The privileges of Ambassadors, as held forth by the Citizen, are extensive indeed.—He allows Mr. Genet to attempt "to embroil this country in a war with England;" and "to solicit it, though the prudence and honor of existing treaties should dictate to the nation to deny."

And will Americans suffer a foreign Minister, *a privileged spy*, to insult our government, to form intrigues and cabals, and to endeavour to seduce us into a ruinous war?—The good genius of America answers—NOT. The moderation only of Washington has suffered him to be with us so long, and he has been contented with desiring his recall. But the Citizen asserts that this is the custom of Ambassadors; and he mentions Franklin. But did Franklin form intrigues against the French minister or government? Did he oppose or reproach its corruptions? And if he had done so, would not the royal mandate have immediately required him to leave the kingdom? But Franklin was a wise man, and Genet is any thing else but virtuous.

It would have been far more becoming in Mr. Genet's advocates, to defend him on his own principles. In his answer to an Address, presented on his arrival at Philadelphia, he says, "France does not expect, that America should become a party in the War;" and again, to the Republicans of New York, "France, in the midst of her distresses, prefers enjoying the spectacle of your prosperity; and calling on you to partake all the riches of her commerce, to involving you, with her, in the common danger."

And now let me ask the Citizen whether he has defended Mr. Genet upon *his* principles or his own.

The danger of foreign influence cannot be too strongly insisted upon. While there is the least portion of it in the state the government is not pure. The fate of Holland, of Sweeden, of Geneva, and of Poland, within a few years, should teach us to resent every interference of a foreign power, whether it dictates to us with the haughtiness of the Empress of all the Russias, or with the more disgusting insolence of Citizen Genet. *We* have fortunately no excuse in erring. The road to political happiness is before us; and we cannot go wrong but by design. Neither Genet nor the Citizen can impose on our understandings.

Posterity will scarcely believe that the man who insulted Washington should reside in the United States, and there cannot be a stronger proof of the discipline of a good government, than that Genet appears with impunity in the streets of Philadelphia. In the interval between the loss of influence and the loss of power he may continue here; but when the last takes place, not even the protection of his intended father-in-law, nor his ill-gotten wealth will serve him. If he has any shame left, he will then retire to some place where his blasted name has not been heard, or to his former patrons, to whom it may be a recommendation.

Before I conclude, permit me to take my leave of the Citizen. Among the advocates of Mr. Genet he would be least deserving of notice, but springing up among us like a noxious weed he should be trampled under foot. Let him then retire. In private he may foster those benevolent dispositions which have now led him to become the professed apologist of the chief of a party more unprincipled than Rome was cursed with in the associates of Cataline. Let the Citizen leave the defence of Mr. Genet to younger heads. The habits of age require his whole attention, and in pity to his friends let his future cares be confined to his own conduct.

CALLISTRATUS.

December 19, 1793.

BOOK-BINDING

Done on the South Side of the Parade, Third House from the BRICK-MARKET.

F

U R Y.

Or

At

12

of S

VEL near the State-House.

ZES

N

[N° 1646.]

AUGUST 26.

A

cellent General of Brigade Omeara, dated Dunkirk, August 23.

President—I have the honour of addressing bjoined copy of the Summons just made to rt of the Duke of York; with a copy of my

(Signed) OMEARA."

News of the Combined Army, before Dunkirk, August 23.

Thr ou notice, that the army I command, is at Your city, destitute of any real defence, o resistance to the victorious arms which I tly employ against it, if I did not wish to al ruin of a flourishing city, and if humanity y did not render me desirous of sparing hu- I therefore summon you, Sir, to surrender

News

NOTICE is hereby given, that the real Estate of BENJAMIN DURFEE, sen. of Tiverton, in the County of Newport, deceased; represented insolvent—consisting of several different Tracts of LAND, with the Buildings, will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, for the Benefit of the Creditors to said Estate, on the 20th Day of March next, upon the Premises, in said Tiverton.—The Sale to commence at 11 o'Clock, A. M. and to be continued by Adjournment if need be, from Time to Time, till the whole be sold, or so much as will satisfy the Claims against said Estate, by

JAMES DURFEE, *Administrator.*

Tiverton, Dec. 16, 1793.

ALL Persons having Demands on the Estate of EBENEZER BROWN, late of North-Kingstown, deceased, are desired to bring them in for Settlement:—And all those indebted to said Estate, are likewise requested to make immediate Payment, to

STUKELY BROWN, *Executor.*

North Kingstown, Dec. 16, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, BY

J. Richardson,

At the POST-OFFICE,

AN Assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY.

He has just received, and has for SALE,

The celebrated Dr. MOORE's late Journal in France.

The Rhode-Island ALMANACK,
For the YEAR 1794.—By ELISHA THORNTON.
And a Variety of other ALMANACKS.

LAW's HARMONY, COMPLETE,
For SINGING-SCHOOLS.

A Variety of PAPER HANGINGS, for Rooms.—An Assortment of MUFFS, TIPPETS, ERMINE for Cloaks, Men's furr'd GLOVES, &c.—New RAISINS, MUSTARD, SALT PETRE, and NUTMEGS.—An Assortment of IRON hollow WARE, consisting of Cart and Waggon BOXES—Tea Kettles, Skillets, Bake Pans, Spiders, Dogs, Bansons, Potts, Kettles, &c.

Also for SALE,

TICKETS in the Stonington-Point LOTTERY, which will *positively* commence Drawing on Monday the 15th Day of January next.

A most excellent Assortment of

FALL GOODS,

Just received, and now selling

Very Cheap for CASH, by

Caleb Green,

At his Store, Three or Four Doors Northward of the New Church Lane.

Newport, October 28, 1793.

SALT

for Sale, coarse and fine, by

CLARKE & HAMMOND.

Newport. Dec. 9, 1793.

All Persons having Demands against the Estate of Mr. NATHANIEL BIRD, late of Newport, Merchant, deceased, are requested to render them in for Adjustment; and those indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to discharge their respective Balances to HANNAH BIRD, *Executrix.*

on ſuch laws as have expired during the ſe

Mr. Clark gave notice that on Friday, make a motion for leave to bring in a b ſyſtem of bankrupt laws for the United journed until Friday next.

FRIDAY, *December* 13.

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Mr. Clark, of New Jerſey, agreeable to tice on Wedneſday, moved that a committe ed to prepare and bring in a bill for eſtabli ſyſtem of b

ANECDOTE.

A CERTAIN delirious man went to meeting on Sunday, and peaceably ſeated himſelf in the gallery—In ſermon time, looking round the meeting houſe, obſerving ſome of the congregation ſleeping, and being accidentally armed with a pocket full of rotten apples, he drew them forth one by one, taking aim, let them drive, ſlap into the faces of the ſleeping chriſtians—This was repeated ſeveral times, to the no ſmall diverſion of the audience—but the Parſon obſerving the movement above—"deſired the people to take care of that CRAZY PERSON,"—who pertly replied, YOU mind your preaching, I'll keep the Dogs awake."

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUNLOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

Newport, October 21, 1793.

GARDNER & DEAN

HAVE FOR SALE,

A large Aſſortment of ſeaſonable Goods.—Alſo a good Aſſortment of Luteſtrings and Satins, by Wholeſale and Retail.

Newport, Nov. 11, 1793.

TO BE SOLD BY

Benjamin Brenton,

At his STORE, *oppoſite* SAMUEL FOWLER, *Eſq;*

CHEAP FOR CASH only,

A Variety of Engliſh GOODS,

juſt imported —— Likewiſe, choice LISBON, SHERRY, MADEIRA, and MALAGA WINES, by the Caſk or Gallon; and STARCH by the Box.

N B. Any young Man, that can be well recommended, and has been uſed to taking Care of CATTLE, and is willing to go to the Iſland of Jamaica upon that Buſineſs only, he will by applying to the above Store, meet with proper Encouragement.

Newport, Nov. 4, 1793.

MANUFACTURED *and* SOLD, *by*

JONATHAN MARSH,

MOULD and dipped CANDLES—hard and ſoft SOAP.

☞ He exchanges dipped Candles for Tallow, at One Penny Half Penny per Pound; and gives Caſh for rough and tried TALLOW.

He alſo takes HAY in, to Screw.

Newport, 18th 2d Month, 1793.

WASHINGTON, *ſs. Nov.* 28, *A. D.* 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the Creditors of EBENEZER LAMPHEAR, of Hopkinton, in the County of Waſhington, Labourer, to appear, if they think fit, at the next Court of Common Pleas, to be holden in South Kingſton, within and for the ſaid County of Waſhington, on the Third Monday of February, A. D. 1793; there to appoint Commiſſioners, to apportion and diſtribute the perſonal Property of the ſaid LAMPHEAR among his Creditors, according to an Act of the Hon. General Aſſembly, paſſed at their October Seſſion, A. D. 1792, granting the Benefit of Inſolvency to the ſaid Ebenezer Lamphear.

By Order of ſaid Court,
SAMUEL E. GARDINER, *Clerk.*

All Perſons having any Demands

againſt the Eſtate of DEBORAH WHITFORD, Widow, late of North Kingſtown, deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in for Adjuſtment; and all thoſe indebted to the above Eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate Payment, to BENJAMIN FOWLER, *Adminiſt.*

North Kingſtown, Dec. 2, 1793.

Chriſt. Champlin

HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,

BEST Peterſburg clean HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS DUCK,
SWEDISH BAR-IRON,
of the firſt Quality.

Bohea Tea,

A few Cheſts of excellent,

TO BE SOLD, BY

JOHN BOURS,

at the Sign of the GOLDEN EAGLE,

Where may be bought, a very handſome Aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, upon the very loweſt Terms.

Newport, Nov. 18, 1793.

Thomas Green *and* Son,

At the Sign of the BUCK, near the RED MARKET, have juſt opened

A large ASSORTMENT of

GOODS,

Suitable for the Seaſon,

Which they are determined to diſpoſe of at the very loweſt Rate.

Newport, October 26, 1793.

Joſeph Mumford,

NEAR THE RED-MARKET,

Makes and Sells, as cheap as can be purchaſed in any State in the Union,

Sheet-Iron Stove Pipe---Convenient Sheet-Iron Stoves for Shops or Veſſels Cabins—Sheet Iron Dripping Pans—and Tin Ware of all Kinds, by Wholeſale and Retail.

HE HAS LIKEWISE FOR SALE,

A Quantity of Sheet Iron and Tin Stove Pipe, ready made—Sheet Iron—Iron Wire of all Sizes by the Pound or Yard—Scale Beams and Scales of all Sizes—Braſs Scales—Glaſs Lamps—and excellent Snuff by the Dozen or Pound.

Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to and the ſmalleſt Favours gratefully acknowledged.

He gives Caſh for Old Pewter, Lead, Braſs, and Copper.

Newport, October 18, 1793.

WHEREAS John Malbone and Francis Brinley, of the Town and County of Newport, Eſquires, Adminiſtrators to the perſonal Eſtate of GODFREY MALBONE, late of Pomfret, in the County of Windham, and State of Connecticut, Eſq; deceaſed, have repreſented unto the Honorable Town-Council of the Town of Newport, that the Eſtate of the ſaid late Godfrey Malbone, deceaſed, is inſolvent: Wherefore, the ſaid Town Council hath appointed us, the Subſcribers, Commiſſioners, to examine the ſeveral Claims againſt the ſaid Eſtate, in order that the Adminiſtrators may know what Part of the real Eſtate, late belonging to the Deceaſed, will be neceſſary to be diſpoſed of for the Payment of his Debts:—Notice is, theretore, hereby given to all Perſons, who have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, either in his private Capacity, or as in Company, under the Firm of Godfrey and John Malbone, to exhibit their ſeveral Claims, to us, or either of us, in the Town of Newport, aforeſaid, on or before the ſecond Day of June next; being the Time allowed, by ſaid Town-Council, for aſcertaining and ſettling the ſeveral Demands on ſaid Eſtate.

THOMAS RUMREILL,
DANIEL MASON.

And all Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of GODFREY MALBONE aboveſaid, are requeſted to make immediate Payment, to FRANCIS BRINLEY, JOHN MALBONE, } Adminiſtrators

State of Rhode Iſland, Newport, December 2, 1793.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of CHARLES HANDY, late of Newport, Merchant, deceaſed, are hereby called upon, to make immediate Settlement and Payment; and any Perſons who have Accounts or Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are equally called upon, to apply for Settlement and Payment, if Balances ſhould be found due to them.

JOHN HANDY,
LEVIN HANDY,
WILLIAM HANDY,
THOMAS HANDY,
STEPHEN DEBLOIS, } *Executors.*

Newport Auguſt 5, 1793.

Gibbs & Channing

HAVE JUST OPENED,

From IRELAND,

A Conſignment of 7-8 and 4-4

IRISH LINENS.

Which they will ſell on very low Terms, for CASH, by the PACKAGE or PIECE.

Newport, Nov. 11, 1793.

CLARKE & HAMMOND

Have on Hand ſundry Articles, which they will ſell on the very loweſt Terms, by Wholeſale and Retail, (many of which lower than the firſt Coſt) for Caſh, viz.

WEST-INDIA and N. E. Rum,
Brandy and Geneva,
Brown and Loaf Sugar,
Excellent Bohea Tea,
Chocolate and Coffee,
Ginger,
Pimento,
Pepper,
Nutmegs and Raiſins,
Flour and Ship Bread,
Beef and Pork,
Metal Tea-Pots,
An Aſſortment of Glaſs Ware,
Farmers' Shovels, Hoes, and Scythes,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Bellows,
Briſtles,
Nail Hammers,
Sheep Shears,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Hard Soap,
White Lead ground in Oil,
Lignumvitæ Mortars,
Spermaceti Candles,
Grindſtones,
Cotton Wool by the Bail,
Excellent Salt for the Fiſhery,
Anchors and Cordage of all Sizes,
Iron Cabooſes,
Kitchen Stoves,
Franklin Ditto for Fire Places,
Cloſe Ditto for Shops,
Philadelphia refined and Swedes Bar-Iron,
Iron Rods for Nails and Spikes,
Sheet-Iron,
A general Aſſortment of Hollow Ware,
20, 10, 8, 6, 4, 3d. Nails; 6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Window Glaſs,
Cod-Hooks,
Bar-Lead,
Shot and Powder,
Brimſtone,
Copperas,
Alum,
Redwood,
Logwood,
Fuſtick and Lignumvitæ,
Frying Pans,
Warming Pans,
Shovels and Tongs,
Flat-Irons,
Braſs Candleſticks,
Braſs Kettles,
Steelyards,
Scale-Beams,
Cheſt and Padlocks,
Candle Snuffers,
Penknives,
Knives and Forks, &c. &c. &c.

A General Aſſortment of Cotton, Woollen and Linen Piece Goods—Alſo, Pine Timber, Boards, Clapboards, Shingles and Laths.

They will receive Goods for Sale, on Commiſſion, and advance Money on the Receipt thereof.

All Perſons having Accounts open with the ſaid CLARKE & HAMMOND, are deſired to call and cloſe the ſame, by Caſh or otherwiſe.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood

BROKER, on the POINT,

WEST-INDIA and New England Rum, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Geneva, by the Pipe, Hogſhead, Barrel, or Caſe,
Molaſſes, by the Hogſhead, or Barrel,
Brown Sugar, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Ravens Duck, by the Bolt,
Clean Hemp, and Cordage, of all Sizes.

Any Perſon that may want to purchaſe a Middle BOAT, of any Dimenſion, may be ſupplied with on the ſhorteſt Notice.

A L S O,

A ſmall FARM, Diſtance from this Town about Six Miles, with a good Dwelling Houſe, Barn, Two Orchards, with other Neceſſaries thereon, which he will ſell cheap for the Caſh.

There is a ſmall Quantity of LAND to be ſold adjoining ſaid Farm, which will make it convenient any Purchaſer.

LIKEWISE,

Two good Dwelling-Houſes, ſituated in different Parts of Newport, which he will ſell cheap for Caſh.

He ſtill continues to carry on the BAKING Buſineſs, in all its Branches.—And has now a large Quantity of SHIP BREAD on Hand, which he will ſell as cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

*** He gives the higheſt Price for Old Pewter and SILVER.

Newport, Sept. 16, 1793.

For *SALE*,

The BRIG

PEGGY

of WASHINGTON (*N.*

With her Tackle and Appa

She now lies at HOLMES's Wharf.—For Part inquire of Capt. E. HOPKINS, or JOHN L. E

Newport, Dec. 2, 1793.

Godfr. Wenwo

HAS FOR SALE,

Superfine and Common F

by the Barrel,
Miſtick TILE, by the Dozen,
A ſmall Quantity of SHIP-BREAD,
CHARCOAL, by the Buſhel, ex.

Cooking.

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A variety of objections were made to th this motion, Mr. Clark obſerved, that if tended that the whole coaſt ſhould be fo New-Hampſhire, the attempt was of infin —It was obſerved, alſo that, it would ha accurate, to have reſtricted the motion to ports and harbours of the United State member remarked, that perhaps a Navy mi the moſt effectual mode of protecting the co houſe did not ſeem to have prepared thei ciently for this motion, the member propo draw it, till Monday next.

The chairman of the committee reported that they had made ſome progreſs in con part of the Preſident's Speech, which relate fence of the United States; and he reque them to ſit again.

Mr. Clark, of New Jerſey, agreeable to tices on Wedneſday, moved that a committe ed to prepare and bring in a bill for eſtabli form ſyſtem of b

A N E C D O T E.

A CERTAIN delirious man went to meeting on Sunday, and peaceably ſeated himſelf in the gallery—In ſermon time, looking round the meeting houſe, obſerving ſome of the congregation ſleeping, and being accidentally armed with a pocket full of rotten apples, he drew them forth one by one, taking aim, let them drive, ſlap into the faces of the ſleeping chriſtians—This was repeated ſeveral times, to the no ſmall diverſion of the audience—but the Parſon obſerving the movement above—"deſired the people to take care of that CRAZY PERSON,"—who pertly replied, YOU mind your preaching, I'll keep the Dogs awake."

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

Newport, October 21, 1793.

GARDNER & DEAN

HAVE FOR SALE,

A large Aſſortment of ſeaſonable Goods. —Alſo a good Aſſortment of Luteſtrings and Satins, by Wholeſale and Retail.

Newport, Nov. 11, 1793.

TO BE SOLD BY

Benjamin Brenton,

At his STORE, *oppoſite* SAMUEL FOWLER, *Eſq;*

CHEAP FOR CASH only,

A Variety of Engliſh GOODS,

juſt imported.—Likewiſe, choice LISBON, SHERRY, MADEIRA, and MALAGA WINES, by the Caſk or Gallon; and STARCH by the Box.

N B. Any young Man, that can be well recommended, and has been uſed to taking Care of CATTLE, and is willing to go to the Iſland of Jamaica upon that Buſineſs only, he will by applying to the above Store, meet with proper Encouragement.

Newport, Nov. 4, 1793.

MANUFACTURED *and* SOLD, *by*

JONATHAN MARSH,

MOULD and dipped CANDLES—hard and ſoft SOAP.

☞ He exchanges dipped Candles for Tallow, at One Penny Half Penny per Pound; and gives Caſh for rough and tried TALLOW.

He alſo takes HAY in, to Screw.

Newport, 18th 2d Month, 1793.

WASHINGTON, *ſs. Nov.* 28, *A. D.* 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the Creditors of EBENEZER LAMPHEAR, of Hopkinton, in the County of Waſhington, Labourer, to appear, if they think fit, at the next Court of Common Pleas, to be holden in South Kingſton, within and for the ſaid County of Waſhington, on the Third Monday of February, A. D. 1793; there to appoint Commiſſioners, to apportion and diſtribute the perſonal Property of the ſaid LAMPHEAR among his Creditors, according to an Act of the Hon. General Aſſembly, paſſed at their October Seſſion, A. D. 1792, granting the Benefit of Inſolvency to the ſaid Ebenezer Lamphear.

By Order of ſaid Court,
SAMUEL E. GARDINER, *Clerk.*

All Perſons having any Demands againſt the Eſtate of DEBORAH WHITFORD, Widow, late of North Kingſtown, deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in for Adjuſtment; and all thoſe indebted to the above Eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate Payment, to BENJAMIN FOWLER, *Adminiſt.*

North Kingſtown, Dec. 2, 1793.

Chriſt. Champlin

HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,

BEST Peterſburg clean HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS DUCK,
SWEDISH BAR-IRON,
of the firſt Quality.

Bohea Tea,

A few Cheſts of excellent,

TO BE SOLD, BY

JOHN BOURS,

at the Sign of the GOLDEN EAGLE;

Where may be bought, a very handſome Aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, upon the very loweſt Terms.

Newport, Nov. 18, 1793.

Thomas Green *and* Son,

At the Sign of the BUCK, near the RED MARKET, have juſt opened

A large ASSORTMENT of

GOODS,

Suitable for the Seaſon,

Which they are determined to diſpoſe of at the very loweſt Rate.

Newport, October 26, 1793.

Joſeph Mumford,

NEAR THE RED-MARKET,

Makes and Sells, as cheap as can be purchaſed in any State in the Union,

Sheet-Iron Stove Pipe---Convenient Sheet-Iron Stoves for Shops or Veſſels Cabins—Sheet Iron Dripping Pans—and Tin Ware of all Kinds, by Wholeſale and Retail.

HE HAS LIKEWISE FOR SALE,

A Quantity of Sheet Iron and Tin Stove Pipe, ready made—Sheet Iron—Iron Wire of all Sizes by the Pound or Yard—Scale Beams and Scales of all Sizes—Braſs Scales—Glaſs Lamps—and excellent Snuff by the Dozen or Pound.

Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to and the ſmalleſt Favours gratefully acknowledged.

He gives Caſh for Old Pewter, Lead, Braſs, and Copper.

Newport, October 14, 1793.

WHEREAS John Malbone and Francis Brinley, of the Town and County of Newport, Eſquires, Adminiſtrators to the perſonal Eſtate of GODFREY MALBONE, late of Pomfret, in the County of Windham, and State of Connecticut, Eſq; deceaſed, have repreſented unto the Honorable Town-Council of the Town of Newport, that the Eſtate of the ſaid late Godfrey Malbone, deceaſed, is inſolvent: Wherefore, the ſaid Town-Council hath appointed us, the Subſcribers, Commiſſioners, to examine the ſeveral Claims againſt the ſaid Eſtate, in order that the Adminiſtrators may know what Part of the real Eſtate, late belonging to the Deceaſed, will be neceſſary to be diſpoſed of for the Payment of his Debts:—Notice is, therefore, hereby given to all Perſons, who have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, either in his private Capacity, or as in Company, under the Firm of Godfrey and John Malbone, to exhibit their ſeveral Claims, to us, or either of us, in the Town of Newport, aforeſaid, on or before the ſecond Day of June next; being the Time allowed, by ſaid Town-Council, for aſcertaining and ſettling the ſeveral Demands on ſaid Eſtate.

THOMAS RUMREILL,
DANIEL MASON.

And all Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of GODFREY MALBONE aboveſaid, are requeſted to make immediate Payment, to FRANCIS BRINLEY, JOHN MALBONE, } Adminiſtrators

State of Rhode Iſland, Newport, December 2, 1793.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of CHARLES HANDY, late of Newport, Merchant, deceaſed, are hereby called upon, to make immediate Settlement and Payment; and any Perſons who have Accounts or Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are equally called upon, to apply for Settlement and Payment, if Balances ſhould be found due to them.

JOHN HANDY,
LEVIN HANDY,
WILLIAM HANDY,
THOMAS HANDY,
STEPHEN DEBLOIS, } *Executors.*

Newport Auguſt 5, 1793.

Gibbs & Channing

HAVE JUST OPENED,

From IRELAND,

A Conſignment of 7-8 and 4-4

IRISH LINENS.

Which they will ſell on very low Terms, for CASH, by the PACKAGE or PIECE.

Newport, Nov. 11, 1793.

CLARKE & HAMMOND

Have on Hand ſundry Articles, which they will ſell on the very loweſt Terms, by Wholeſale and Retail, (many of which lower than the firſt Coſt) for Caſh, viz.

WEST-INDIA and N. E. Rum,
Brandy and Geneva,
Brown and Loaf Sugar,
Excellent Bohea Tea,
Chocolate and Coffee,
Ginger,
Pimento,
Pepper,
Nutmegs and Raiſins,
Flour and Ship Bread,
Beef and Pork,
Metal Tea-Pots,
An Aſſortment of Glaſs Ware,
Farmers' Shovels, Hoes, and Scythes,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Bellows,
Briſhes,
Nail Hammers,
Sheep Shears,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Hard Soap,
White Lead ground in Oil,
Lignumvitæ Mortars,
Spermaceti Candles,
Grindſtones,
Cotton Wool by the Bail,
Excellent Salt for the Fiſhery,
Anchors and Cordage of all Sizes,
Iron Cabooſes,
Kitchen Stoves,
Franklin Ditto for Fire Places,
Cloſe Ditto for Shops,
Philadelphia refined and Swedes Bar-Iron,
Iron Rods for Nails and Spikes,
Sheet-Iron,
A general Aſſortment of Hollow Ware,
20, 10, 8, 6, 4, 3d. Nails;
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Window Glaſs,
Cod-Hooks,
Bar-Lead,
Shot and Powder,
Brimſtone,
Copperas,
Alum,
Redwood,
Logwood,
Fuſtick and Lignumvitæ,
Frying Pans,
Warming Pans,
Shovels and Tongs,
Flat-Irons,
Braſs Candleſticks,
Braſs Kettles,
Steelyards,
Scale-Beams,
Cheſt and Padlocks,
Candle Snuffers,
Penknives,
Knives and Forks, &c. &c. &c.

A General Aſſortment of Cotton, Woollen and Linen Piece Goods—Alſo, Pine Timber, Boards, Clapboards, Shingles and Laths.

They will receive Goods for Sale, on Commiſſion, and advance Money on the Receipt thereof.

All Perſons having Accounts open with the ſaid CLARKE & HAMMOND, are deſired to call and cloſe the ſame, by Caſh or otherwiſe.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,

WEST-INDIA and New England Rum, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Geneva, by the Pipe, Hogſhead, Barrel, or Caſe,
Molaſſes, by the Hogſhead, or Barrel,
Brown Sugar, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Ravens Duck, by the Bolt,
Clean Hemp, and Cordage, of all Sizes.

Any Perſon that may want to purchaſe a MACKEREL BOAT, of any Dimenſion, may be ſupplied by him on the ſhorteſt Notice.

A L S O,

A ſmall FARM, Diſtance from this Town about Six Miles, with a good Dwelling Houſe, Barn, Two Orchards, with other Neceſſaries thereon, which he will ſell cheap for the Caſh.

There is a ſmall Quantity of LAND to be ſold adjoining ſaid Farm, which will make it convenient for any Purchaſer.

L I K E W I S E,

Two good Dwelling-Houſes, ſituated in different Parts of Newport, which he will ſell cheap for Caſh.

He ſtill continues to carry on the BAKING Buſineſs, in all its Branches.—And has now a large Quantity of SHIP BREAD on Hand, which he will ſell as cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

*** He gives the higheſt Price for Old PEWTER and SILVER.

Newport, Sept. 16, 1793.

For *S A L E,*

The BRIG

PEGGY,

of WASHINGTON (*N.*

With her Tackle and Appa the now lies at HOLMES's Wharf.—For Parti inquire of Capt. E. HOPKINS, or JOHN L. B

Newport, Dec. 2, 1793.

Godfr. Wenwo

HAS FOR SALE,

Superfine and Common

by the Barrel,
Miſtick TILE, by the Dozen,
A ſmall Quantity of SHIP-BREAD,
CHARCOAL, by the Buſhel, exce
Cooking.